

Sentiment Shifts On EC Market as Deadline Nears

France, Germany, Benelux Register Decline in Support

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the European Community prepares for a single market on Jan. 1, support for Community membership is picking up in Britain, Denmark and Ireland but declining in France, Germany and the Benelux countries, an IHT poll shows.

The poll indicates that people are overwhelmingly favorable to EC membership in the southern tier of member countries — Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece — but also that ignorance about the Community is greatest in those countries.

The poll also revealed:
• Widespread criticism in the northern countries over France's action in protecting its farmers at the risk of a trade war with the United States.

• A suspicion in those countries that Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, puts personal ambition ahead of Community interests.

In a similar poll conducted in September, at the time of the French referendum on the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, only 56 percent of those questioned in Britain, Denmark and Ireland said they were in favor of EC membership.

Although the gap has narrowed, northern Europeans are still way behind their southern partners in enthusiasm for the Community. In September, 83 percent of those questioned in the four southern countries said they were in favor of EC membership.

But in those countries, 70 percent of those questioned conceded that they knew little or nothing about the Maastricht treaty and only 2 of 100 said they knew a lot.

The poll, conducted for the International Herald Tribune by Continental Research of London, has a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The percentage of people in Germany and France who said they favored EC membership declined to 74 percent from 82 percent after the French referendum in September. In the Benelux nations — Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — where pro-EC sentiment has traditionally been among the strongest, the number of those saying they favored membership declined to 83 percent from 86 percent.

Asked whether they favored allowing more East European products into the Community, 40 percent replied affirmatively, 36 percent said there should be no change and 13 percent said there should be less. Fifty-four percent said the Community was not doing

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Oleg Shenin, left, former Central Committee secretary, and Leonid A. Sahov, a former deputy, appearing Sunday in parliament. Mr. Shenin, one of the organizers of the '91 coup attempt, was recently freed from prison. Some parliamentary hard-liners have been talking about reuniting ex-Soviet republics.

New Russian Cabinet to Retain Reformers

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, who rushed home from China to shore up his control over the formation of a new government, agreed with his new prime minister Sunday that the "core" of the last cabinet of Westernized, free-market economists would remain in office.

After several hours of talks involving Mr. Yeltsin, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin and Vladimir Skusevich, the first deputy prime minister, Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman said the current team would remain in place.

Vyacheslav Kostikov, Mr. Yeltsin's

spokesman, told the Itar-Tass press agency: "The government of the Russian Federation maintains loyalty to the idea of transition to a market economy and intends to continue the reform course. As far as the composition of the cabinet is concerned, the basic current team will be preserved."

Mr. Kostikov disclosed no names or further details. The new government is expected to be announced Tuesday.

It was both a crucial and an inevitable "victory" for Mr. Yeltsin, who clearly felt he needed to reassert mastery over his executive branch and recommit himself publicly to the cause of market change after a serious defeat in Russia's hold-

over parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies.

Despite his promises to keep former acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, the 36-year-old architect of Russia's difficult effort to dismantle centralized socialism, Mr. Yeltsin abandoned him last week in the face of parliamentary opposition. Apparently to buy some peace and time, he named Mr. Chernomyrdin, 54, who had been energy minister under both former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Mr. Gaidar.

Mr. Chernomyrdin was easily confirmed by legislators, who understood him to be a "practical manager and administrator" with long experience in the

gas industry and an intimate knowledge of the distorted economic system socialism left behind.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, in his first statements repeated many times since, promised a continuation of economic reform, though with "better management" and more care for "our suffering population."

But his definition of "economic reform" seemed closer to that of the last Soviet administration under Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Chernomyrdin spoke of providing more support to heavy industry and de-

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Bush Sees 'Real Progress,' but No START Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Sunday that the United States and Russia had made "real progress" in strategic arms reduction talks on additional cuts in long-range nuclear weapons but were not ready to sign a START-2 treaty.

Mr. Bush's remarks were intended to dispel ambiguity after comments made by President Boris N. Yeltsin. The Russian leader surprised officials here last week when he declared that a START-2

agreement would be signed before Mr. Bush's visit to Washington in Jan. 20.

"I can tell you it's not agreed totally," Mr. Bush said after a 35-minute telephone conversation with the Russian leader. "We've made some real progress."

Mr. Bush did not elaborate on what progress had been made in the nuclear arms negotiations, but U.S. officials sought to dampen speculation that the two presidents might meet in Alaska to sign an accord early next month.

The START-2 accord, reached during Mr. Yeltsin's visit to Washington in June, would cut the two nations' current stocks of 22,500 nuclear warheads by two-thirds over the next decade. It would eliminate all land-based multiple warhead missiles, the most dangerous and destabilizing in either country's arsenal.

The officials said that several technical issues were still unresolved, and that these related to missile-silo conversion, the number of warheads on missiles and bomber-counting rules.

On Friday, during a meeting with 300 intellectuals in Beijing, Mr. Yeltsin broke from his prepared text to suggest that the treaty was ready to be signed.

"Preliminarily, I can say that an agreement is prepared on START-2 in global cuts in strategic weapons by two-thirds between America and Russia, and can be signed by January next year," he said.

Later, he said, "I have no reservations on the treaty," and an aide added that the signing would take place Jan. 4 in Alaska. (Reuters, NYT)

U.S. and U.K. Warn Serbia Of Tougher Sanctions

Bush and Major Declare Readiness to Enforce Bosnian 'No-Fly' Zone

By Michael Wines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and Prime Minister John Major of Britain, expressing rising alarm over Serbian aggression, pledged Sunday to quickly ask the United Nations for new measures to end Serbian aircraft flights inside Bosnia, probably by force.

U.S. administration officials later said the two allies would seek a UN resolution this week ordering an end to the Serbian flights, perhaps by bombing airfields they use, and that NATO's European members were likely to lead in carrying out the operation.

Speaking at the White House after a weekend of talks at the presidential retreat in Camp David, Maryland, the two men indicated they also favored tougher diplomatic and financial restrictions on Serbia unless it undergoes what Mr. Major called a "rapid and radical" change in its behavior.

Mr. Major said the allies would ask the United Nations to place human-rights observers in Serbia's province of Kosovo and in Macedonia.

The United Nations passed a resolution in October ordering Serbian aircraft to cease operations in Bosnian airspace and succeeding in ending sporadic combat missions. But it has not stopped small planes and helicopters from conducting hundreds of support missions, such as ferrying troops and supplies.

Both Mr. Bush and Mr. Major were said to feel that those missions must also be stopped, or that the United Nations' already wavering authority in the war would be completely undermined.

Officials said Sunday that the U.S. and British proposal would set a deadline for Serbia to end all aircraft operations and include undetermined measures to deter Serbia from retaliating against UN forces on the ground in Bosnia.

In a televised interview, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said the two allies had discussed giving Serbia 15 days to end its flights, during which UN forces on the ground could sharpen their defenses and humanitarian groups could grid for retaliation. Mr. Bush and Mr. Major said no specific deadline had been agreed on.

Even so, it was far from clear how much the UN Security Council, or even U.S. allies in Europe and Asia, would tolerate any action that increases the international military role in the fighting.

China, a Security Council member with veto power over UN actions, has been publicly skeptical of such proposals.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Major treaded lightly around the question of how the ban on Serbian flights would be enforced. Mr. Major said the allies have "got a lot of discussing to do" on that issue.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Major also said they would seek new UN action to end an Iraqi terror campaign against relief convoys bringing food and other aid to Kurds in northern Iraq. Iraq has recently begun to hinder the relief efforts by planting bombs in UN trucks carrying food and other supplies, forcing the United Nations to suspend the aid program.

An administration official said later that the

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Kiosk

Chief of Time Warner Dies

Steven J. Ross, 65, the chairman and co-chief executive of Time Warner Inc., the world's biggest media-entertainment company, died of cancer Sunday.

Mr. Ross began chemotherapy for prostate cancer a year ago. He announced in June that his doctors wanted him to take a temporary leave from the company to undergo more treatment.

As head of Warner Communications Inc., helped engineer that company's 1990 takeover by Time Inc. for \$14.9 billion. (Page 5)

Business/Finance China signaled a brake on economic growth. Page 10. Issues of Japan will stop making passenger cars. Page 7. Crossword Page 14.

Outlook Turns Dim For World Economy

Analysts Trim 1993 Forecasts As Europe and Japan Wane

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As a result of a surprisingly deep slump in Europe and Japan, the world economy will grow far more sluggishly next year than was predicted just a few months ago, economists say.

Not only will this hurt American exports and make it harder for the U.S. economy to pick up speed, it also could force President-elect Bill Clinton to concentrate more on spurring the economy short-term than on the long-term measures he says are needed to put it back on track. The sluggish growth may also push Mr. Clinton to jawbone Japanese and German leaders to do far more to promote growth, economists say.

The overseas slump, they say, could mean the difference between respectable growth in the United States next year, with unemployment falling substantially, and another lackluster year with the jobless rate hovering above 7 percent. In a forecast to be released Tuesday, the International Monetary Fund predicts that growth in the industrial world will be a modest 2 percent next year, considerably lower than the respectable 3 percent growth it predicted just three months ago. The report says that largely because of a recession in Germany, growth in Western Europe will be a feeble 1 percent next

year, with the jobless rate there climbing to almost 11 percent.

According to the Institute for International Economics, a Washington-based research group, the deeper-than-anticipated global slump could reduce America's exports by \$20 billion next year and cut by 400,000 jobs previous predictions of employment growth.

"A lot of people are predicting that the United States will have 3 percent growth next year," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, "but I don't believe that because most people haven't factored in a further deterioration in our trade balance caused by the weakness overseas."

Because the economies of Europe and Japan have run out of steam, many analysts say it is now up to the United States to be the locomotive of the world economy. "The world needs a strong and sustainable U.S. recovery," said Michel Camdessus, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, in a recent speech.

Although the American economy remains in ragged shape after three years of anemic growth, its outlook appears more robust than that of other large industrial nations. The IMF predicts that the U.S. economy will grow by about 3

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AT THE BARRICADES — A Palestinian youth throwing stones at guards at the Shawat refugee camp, where six Palestinians were killed and three Israeli soldiers wounded. By moving to choke off the fundamentalists, Israel is taking a gamble that many say won't pay off. Page 2.

Serbian Vote Fraud Reported

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Amid widespread complaints of voting irregularities, Serbs went to the polls Sunday in an election affording them a chance to embrace or reject the world-defying nationalism of President Slobodan Milosevic.

Definitive results were not expected until Monday in a vote that could determine whether Western powers intervene in the former Yugoslavia to head off a Balkan war.

Mr. Milosevic, 51, whom Washington holds responsible for Serbian war crimes in Bosnia and who is widely seen as the key agent in the violent collapse of Yugoslavia, was challenged by Milan Panic, 62, the

federal prime minister and a naturalized U.S. businessman.

[An exit poll on Sunday forecast an election tie, which would require a second round of voting. Reuters reported from Belgrade. The Partner Agency said both Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Panic had received 47 percent of the vote.]

Mr. Panic has promised to halt the war in Bosnia and to end Serbia's isolation from the world. Mr. Milosevic has pledged to continue the "Greater Serbia" policies that for two years have initiated bloody land-grabs in Croatia and Bosnia.

Turnout was heavy amid complaints lodged by thousands of prospective voters who said they were denied the opportunity to cast bal-

lots because their names did not appear on registration lists.

Calling the number of complaints significant, the head of an election-monitoring mission from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe said Sunday night that foreign observer teams across Serbia were reporting problems with registration lists.

"The question is whether the irregularities equal fraud, and whether that fraud equals an unfair election," said Jack Zetkovic. "We don't have enough information yet, but there is a widespread problem."

A basic flaw in the election was a new voter registry that "may disenfranchise large sectors of the voting

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'One Chance' to Save Family

By William Booth Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Orestes Lorenzo Pérez, the Cuban military pilot who defected last year in a Soviet-built MiG-23, said Sunday he was either going to return to Cuba and free his wife and two young sons — or die trying.

Mr. Lorenzo, 36, did not die. Instead, the Cuban major, who is considered a traitor by the government of President Fidel Castro, secretly flew an aged six-passenger Cessna 310 from Marathon in the Florida Keys to Matanzas in Cuba, where he landed on a crowded road, picked up his wife and sons and returned to the United States.

"I came in very low, very low, about 10 feet above the waves," he said, "and I saw the bridge near Matanzas. I banked hard. I saw a car, a truck and bus on the road." His eyes red from almost three days without sleep, he continued: "There was a concrete barricade. A street sign. I banked again and landed hard, fast. I had one chance to land. One chance. That was it."

Mr. Lorenzo's wife, Victoria, 35, and their two sons, Reyniel, 11, and Alejandro, 6, ran to the aircraft. His youngest son lost his shoes as he ran to the plane.

The family had been waiting. Through coded

phone calls and with letters and diagrams delivered by friends, Mr. Lorenzo's wife and sons knew to be by the side of the Matanzas road Saturday, about an hour before sunset.

After a dramatic takeoff from the same road, the family returned to Marathon, where they were met by a handful of friends and supporters, including Kristina Arriaga, executive director of the Valladares Foundation in Alexandria, Virginia, a Cuban-exile group headed by Armando Valladares, a former political prisoner in Cuba.

Cuban officials in Washington could not be reached for comment.

After Mr. Lorenzo defected, his family, though they had visas, were forbidden to leave Cuba. Mrs. Lorenzo said that Cuban officials told her she would never leave Cuba and that she should forget her husband, who, they told her at various times, was a traitor, a homosexual, or was planning to marry another woman.

"I never believed them," she said. Miss Arriaga said: "This is not a man who talks. He acts. He told me if he wasn't back by 6:30 P.M., he was in big trouble."

Mr. Lorenzo said that he had no assistance from

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# Ensure Stability in a Shaky Asia, Malaysian Urges Clinton

The Democratic administration being formed by President-elect Bill Clinton is likely to introduce significant changes in U.S. policies toward Asia, Najib Razak, the Malaysian defense minister, discussed some of the region's major concerns with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

But the real crux of the issue is whether there will be the political commitment to ensure peace and stability in very critical areas like the Korean Peninsula. A reduction in forces must not be matched by a decline in American resolution to ensure

China can ill afford a hiccup of the kind that is now happening in Europe. In China, there could be ethnic and religious conflicts on a scale which the world has never seen before.

But I think the majority of Japanese want the U.S.-Japan defense relationship to continue very much on the same basis. So I would expect the security relationship to remain intact, despite any shift in American trade policy.

Q. Does the sale by Russia of Su-27s and MiG-31s to China worry you?  
A. A few squadrons of Su-27s and MiG-31s would not make all that great a difference. But if China develops nuclear submarines, acquires aircraft carriers and develops its bases in South China, we would see that as developing the ability to project military power beyond its shores. Any serious development of China's strategic capabilities would increase the level of concern in the whole of East Asia.

### MONDAY Q&A

Q. There will be no military conflict. If troop withdrawals are accompanied by a perception of weakness in U.S. political commitment, then you will see an aggravation of military conflict, particularly on the Korean Peninsula.

Q. In terms of economic policies, China is moving very right, although in terms of political ideology, it is still very left. But compared to what China was before, this is a marked improvement. We should want China to change. But let it be an evolution, rather than a revolution.

Q. Mr. Clinton and his advisers have indicated that they will be tougher in pursuing fair trade with Japan. Could this sour the security relationship between the two countries and thus push Japan toward developing its own independent military capabilities?

Q. Should Japan be playing a more active security role in East Asia?  
A. We would like Japan to assist in the economic, social and technical development of Southeast Asia. It can do so by providing more investment, better access to the Japanese market, a greater transfer of technology and helping to free world trade. That would help us to grow and prosper, strengthening comprehensive security in the region.

## New Video On Mosque Fans Anger In India

The Associated Press  
NEW DELHI — The police used tear gas and clubs Sunday to disperse hundreds of Hindu demonstrators, and then briefly detained a leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party when he led an outlawed protest.

The demonstration followed the disclosure of new evidence that the demolition of the Babri Mosque in Ayodhya had been planned, and was not the spontaneous action of a mob as originally portrayed.

The region's police chief said he refused the Bharatiya Janata permission for the meeting because it might have ignited fresh tensions.

The razing of the mosque Dec. 6 triggered a week of nationwide Hindu-Muslim riots in which more than 1,200 people were killed and 5,000 injured.

A Janata leader, Atal Behari Vajpayee, was briefly detained after he led about 200 people from party headquarters for a rally. Later, an estimated 1,500 Janata activists tried to break through a security cordon around the stadium. Press Trust of India reported. The police used force to disperse them.

A six-hour videotape of the mosque destruction showed that only 25 to 30 youths initially crossed police barricades to invade the mosque. They hammered at it with pickaxes and crowbars.

For the first 15 minutes, a few dozen people scrambled onto the three domes of the 16th-century building, but the police made no attempt to block or remove them.

Only then did thousands of people join what some reports described as the professional demolition crew already at work.

The tape was made from a rooftop close to the disputed site.



Mother Teresa praying on Sunday for communal harmony in India at a peace service in New Delhi.

## Aide Offers to Quit After Taiwan Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — The secretary-general of the governing Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, offered his resignation Sunday after a stunning party setback in elections for Taiwan's first fully democratic legislature.

Secretary-General James Soong offered to step down in a letter to President Lee Teng-hui, saying the results of Saturday's elections were worse than expected. The ruling party won a much smaller majority than it had foreseen.

Jaw Shao-kang, the biggest winner in the election, who ran without party endorsement, said many in Taiwan voted against the Nationalists because Mr. Soong had nominated too many wealthy candidates with business ties.

The unexpectedly strong support that voters gave to opposition candidates is considered likely to speed change on the island.

The Kuomintang has ruled Taiwan for more than 40 years. The opposition Democratic Progressive Party, formed illegally six years ago, emerged with nearly one-third of the seats and far more credibility than before.

The result seems likely to be a more institutionalized two-party system, an increasingly assertive legislature, and mounting pressure within the Kuomintang for a cabinet shuffle and more rapid political and social change.

"This is the dawn of a new era," said Parris H. Chang, a political scientist at Pennsylvania State University who returned to his native Taiwan as a candidate for the opposition. Professor Chang won a seat and will take a leave to serve in the legislature.

"I think the Democratic Progressive Party will be a formidable force to be reckoned with," he said.

The election is widely seen as a milestone in Taiwan's transition from a harsh dictatorship in the early 1980s to a multiparty democracy in the 1990s. This is the first time that all legislative seats have

been up for election on Taiwan, and also the first time that candidates were allowed to discuss any issue and make any criticism without fear of punishment.

"We may be on the road to a bipartisan democracy," said Jason C. Hu, the chief government spokesman.

Just as important as the emergence of a two-party system may be the tendency for the Democratic Progressive Party to become more of a loyal opposition with greater faith in the system. In the past, legislative sessions sometimes degenerated into brawls, but the opposition seems to have mellowed considerably this year.

The Nationalists retained 96 seats in the 161-seat Legislative Yuan, but their share of the vote dropped to a record low of 53 percent, down from 60 percent in the legislative election in 1989.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

## Laotians Voting For Legislators

BANGKOK (UPI) — Laotians voted Sunday in the Communist country's first National Assembly elections since a new constitution last year gave increased powers to elected representatives and cemented market-oriented economic changes. The election results will not affect the Communist Party's 17-year monopoly on power.

All of the 154 candidates for the 85 seats were approved by the ruling Lao People's Revolutionary Party, as the Communists call themselves, although some reportedly are running as independents. Election results are not expected until Dec. 30, because many ballots must be brought in from remote villages.

In recent years the government has turned to market mechanisms and free enterprise to restart a stalled economy.

## Israel's Expulsion of Activists Is Uniting Intifada Factions

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — Israel's expulsion of 418 suspected activists in Islamic fundamentalist movements, and the fatal shooting by Israeli soldiers of six Gaza Strip demonstrators, has begun to galvanize long-divided Palestinian factions, the result opposite to what Israel intended.

On Sunday, for the first time since the Palestinian intifada, or uprising, began five years ago, two rival powers behind the revolt — Hamas, the Islamic resistance movement, and the underground intifada leadership dominated by the Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization — issued a joint leaflet carrying a common appeal for protesters.

The leaflet, widely circulated in the occupied territories, declared that the two factions had reached an agreement "to unify the means of struggle against the Israeli oppression in order to bring back our deported brothers."

Both Hamas and El Fatah have reached agreements before to cool their rivalry, but this appeared to be the first time they had issued such a joint appeal. Usually, they publish separate, and sometimes highly critical, monthly leaflets. Only two weeks ago, a Hamas leaflet attacked the PLO and urged members of El Fatah to "pull the rug from under its leadership."

The two groups announced Sunday that they were canceling all recently called strikes and urged instead "a comprehensive escalation" against Israel. They also urged the "strike forces," or violent gangs of both organizations, "to cooperate together in the field."

Hamas officials in Jordan said they would attend a meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organization this week in Tunis.

When Israeli officials announced the expulsions last week of suspected Hamas and Islamic Jihad members, they said the purpose was to cripple the Islamic fundamentalists and thus, at least indirectly, help the mainstream Fatah faction of the PLO, which is behind the Middle East peace talks.

But there were growing signs Sunday that Palestinians were closing ranks against Israel. At a rally in East Jerusalem, both clerics and secular Palestinians rallied against the deportations.

"This is a war against anyone who prays in a mosque," declared Hayan Idreesi, head of the Islamic Court. "This is a war against traditional dress, against the Koran and all Muslims."

"Does this mean everyone against the peace process is exiled and thrown out of the country?" he said. Haidar Abdel Shafi, the head of the Palestinian delegation, said the group would not resume negotiations with Israel until the deportations were reversed. Sari Nusseibeh, an academician and adviser to the peace talks delegation, told reporters: "There's a lot of anger, a lot of frustration. If anyone thought the intifada was subsiding, recent events awakened the fire. We are now at a critical juncture — the peace process is threatened. The mood is toward ending the peace process."

"At the moment it is not at all clear that we will see them return to the negotiating table," he said, referring to the Palestinian delegation. "There is a

clear mood against continued involvement in the peace talks."

Meanwhile, the deported Palestinians remained huddled in tents on a hillside in the chilly mountains of southern Lebanon. That country has refused to admit them to territory it controls, and Israel refused to let them back in to the southern Lebanon security zone it controls.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said Sunday that he thought it would be a "mistake" on the part of the Lebanese government to try "to push them back into our area."

He added, "It will be a major mistake. We are determined." Lebanon's prime minister, Rafik Hariri, told Reuters: "There is absolutely no way we will change our position. Never, ever."

Israel's High Court of Justice on Sunday heard appeals from rights lawyers who sought the return of the deportees on grounds that Israel had not sent them to another country as required, and must permit them to return. The court is expected to rule Monday.

Israeli officials testified that Lebanon would eventually accept the prisoners. At the same time, relatives of a slain border policeman, Yisroin Toledano, petitioned the court not to allow the deportees back in.

In the Gaza Strip town of Khan Younis on Sunday, six Palestinians were wounded by rubber bullets in a confrontation with border police. Witnesses said youths were throwing stones from a mosque, and, in

an unusual action, the paramilitary border policemen entered Al Rahama Mosque, where shots were fired and arrests made. In the past, Israeli troops have generally refrained from entering mosques.

The six Palestinians who were killed Saturday in Khan Younis were all shot in the chest and head, which raised questions among Palestinians about whether Israeli soldiers have changed procedures for firing at demonstrators, who are often shot in the legs. The military's chief of staff, Ehud Barak, said in a television interview this weekend that the rules were being "fine-tuned."

Sunday night, a top Israeli commander for Gaza, Yom Tov Samiya, told state-run Israel television that in the Khan Younis confrontation, in which youths were throwing stones at soldiers, "we already activated techniques of shooting and determination against the disturbances, the significance of which was the hitting of two armed men in the middle of the crowd and that's not an easy, simple thing." He did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, the deportations continued to roil the leftist Meretz party, whose ministers in the Rabin cabinet voted for the deportations, except for Justice Minister David Libes, who abstained. Many grassroots Meretz members have expressed anger at the ministers' votes for the deportation scheme.

The Meretz ministers met with Mr. Rabin and urged him to begin a formal dialogue with the PLO, but Mr. Rabin refused. They also urged him to relax conditions in the territories, but he demurred.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Kim, South Korea's President-Elect, Pledges Continued Close Ties to U.S.

SEOUL (AP) — President-elect Kim Young Sam told President George Bush Sunday that his administration would maintain close relations between Seoul and Washington.

"I will do my best to further improve our relations together with President-elect Bill Clinton," Mr. Kim told Mr. Bush, who telephoned to offer congratulations. Mr. Kim also thanked the outgoing president for "working for the peace and stability of Northeast Asia," his aides said.

Mr. Kim, 65, of the governing Democratic Liberal Party, was elected Friday to succeed President Roh Tae Woo. During the campaign, Mr. Kim said he would maintain South Korea's policy of enlisting pressure from the United States and other Western nations in an attempt to force Communist North Korea to abandon its suspected development of nuclear weapons.

North Korea announced Saturday that it would boycott a scheduled meeting between the rival sides' prime ministers next week. It cited disputes over a U.S.-South Korean military exercise planned next year.

### Khmer Rouge Free 11 UN Hostages

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — After four hours of negotiations, Khmer Rouge guerrillas on Sunday unconditionally released 11 United Nations peacekeepers they had kidnapped and threatened with execution, a United Nations spokesman said.

The confrontation in Kratie Province in eastern Cambodia was the most serious yet between UN personnel and the guerrillas, who are refusing to implement a peace agreement for Cambodia signed last year. The 11 UN personnel — a Uruguayan officer, seven Uruguayan soldiers, an interpreter, a Russian helicopter pilot and a Russian military observer — were in good health and unharmed after their two-day ordeal, said Eric Falk, spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority.

### French Senate Approves Fabius Trial

PARIS (Reuters) — The French Senate voted Sunday to follow the National Assembly and send former Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to trial in the AIDS-tainted blood transfusions affair.

The Senate decision, by 286 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions, cleared the way for Mr. Fabius, now leader of the governing Socialist Party, and two former ministers to stand trial before a parliamentary High Court on charges of failure to assist persons in danger.

The Socialists initiated the legal moves in Parliament in view of public outrage over their decision last week to avert such a trial. The motion said the former Socialist social affairs and health ministers, Georgina Dufoux and Edmond Hervé, should also stand trial.

### Madrid Shopkeepers Battle Police

MADRID (AP) — Thousands of shopkeepers gathered in the heart of Madrid's commercial district Sunday, clashing with the police in a protest over the long hours kept by large department stores, news reports said.

The demonstration became violent as some of the estimated 6,000 protesters — many owners of small- or medium-sized shops — tried to move their demonstration into the huge department stores around the Puerta del Sol area, the EFE press agency reported. At least four people were injured as the police beat demonstrators with billy clubs and shot tear gas into the crowd, the regional Telemadrid television reported.

The shopkeepers were demanding a law that would cap business hours at 60 per week and limit department store hours on Sundays and holidays. TVE state television said. Shopkeepers' unions say a 1985 liberalizing store hours has forced many smaller shops to close to reduce staff.

### Deal Is Set to Reopen Angola Talks

LISBON (Reuters) — The opposition movement UNITA has agreed to withdraw its troops from two northern Angolan towns and resume talks with the governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, a U.S. official said Sunday.

Acting Assistant Secretary of State Jeffrey Davidow, who met with MPLA representatives and the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, Jonas Savimbi, during a four-day visit to Angola, told the Portuguese radio station TSF that talks between the two sides could begin in the next few days.

### For the Record

Iran's Council of Guardians confirmed Sunday that next year's presidential election would be held June 11, Tehran radio reported. President Hashemi Rafsanjani is expected to run for another four-year term. (AP)

### Correction

A headline in weekend editions referred incorrectly to nuclear weapons negotiations between the United States and Russia. The strategic arms reduction treaty, which is nearing completion, is known as START-2.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Rome's city council, in an anti-pollution measure, issued a ban Sunday on private cars in the capital, effective for three hours Monday. Only public transportation will be allowed on the streets, along with private cars fitted with special exhaust filters. (AFP)

Maintenance workers at Air Algérie, Algeria's national airline, have returned to work after a pay strike that began Tuesday, the official press agency APS said. (Reuters)

A fire early Sunday morning heavily damaged one of Edinburgh's leading hotels, the Scandox Crown. There were no reports of injuries at the hotel, which was used by delegates to the European Community meeting last week. The cause of the fire has not been determined. (Reuters)

The Beverly Hills Hotel, in Beverly Hills, California, will close Dec. 28 for two years of renovation estimated to cost at least \$100 million. (LAT)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Malawi  
WEDNESDAY: Japan, Monaco  
THURSDAY: Austria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Mexico, Monaco, Portugal, Sweden, Vatican City

FRIDAY: All countries except Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bhutan, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Korea, Libya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

SATURDAY: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Botswana, Britain, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malawi, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uganda, Vatican City, Zanzibar

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

### OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PAKISTAN

Invitation for prequalification of Tenderers for Qadirpur Gas Field Development Project. Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC), a statutory corporation of Pakistan, the Operator for Qadirpur Joint Venture is undertaking a development project at its Qadirpur Field under World Bank financing. The field is located in the north of the Sindh province, some 60 km north of Sukkur.

The project includes the installation of a gas sweetening plant (CO<sub>2</sub> removed reducing CO<sub>2</sub> content from 6.5 mol % to 2.0 mol %), and extensive pipeline gathering system with more than 40 km of new 16 inch diameter gas line. The facilities are required to produce up to 340 MMSCFD of sales gas plus a nominal quantity of condensate (170 bpd) and 1500 bpd of water with a system for water disposal considering the environmental impact.

ABB Global Engineering Limited, UK have been engaged to provide engineering Consultancy Services including process selection, basic engineering and EPC tender preparation/bid evaluation for the Qadirpur Gas Field Development Project.

Reputable general contractors who are capable of performing detailed engineering, manufacturing, supply, installation, testing, and commissioning of the plant, utilities and all other facilities and who have successfully performed the same kind of work in the recent past, are invited for prequalification as tenderer/contractor for this project.

Prospective tenderers may obtain the prequalification (PQ) document on or before 6 January 1993, from either of the following on payment to non-refundable fee of U.S. Dollars 1,000 (for purchase in U.K.) or Rs 25000 (for purchase in Pakistan).

Mr. M. Ruffin  
Business Director - Joint Ventures  
Oil and Gas Development Corporation  
14-14 Building, Market F-8  
Islamabad Pakistan.  
Telephone Nos. 252276  
Telex No. 5992 OGDC PK

Mr. S. K. Shah  
ABB Global Engineering Limited  
South Point, Sutton Court Building  
Sutton, Surrey SM1 4JZ U.K.  
Telephone Nos. 81-595 8006  
Telex No. 263310 GCBUR G.  
Fax No. 81-395 8001.

Last date for submission of PQ proposals by the prospective contractors is 4 February 1993.

### Goh Victorious By Wide Margin In Singapore Vote

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong's convincing victory in an important by-election will enable him to consolidate his power within both his party and the government, diplomats said.

"The huge majority of almost 73 percent will help Goh to consolidate his political position," a university academic said. "Reduced electoral support could have led to a power struggle within the cabinet and plunged the country into political uncertainty."

Last year, in the first general election Mr. Goh ordered as prime minister, after succeeding Lee Kuan Yew in November 1990, the governing People's Action Party won 77 of 81 seats in Parliament, but its share of the vote fell 2 percentage points, to 61 percent.

### AMERICAN TOPICS

#### Racial Shurring Lingers On In Some Antique TV Movies

Television has come a long way toward ridding itself of racial and ethnic stereotypes. But slurs linger on in antique movies that television airs, notes Howard Rosenberg, TV critic of the Los Angeles Times.

One example is "Mark of the Whistler," a 1944 thriller. In a nightclub scene, the men's room attendant is "black, and terrified, and bug-eyed and shuffling, and a close likeness of Stepin Fetchit."

In the 1939 classic, "Stagecoach," attacking Indians "don't have the smarts to pull off a successful ambush." Instead, "they begin whooping and hollering from behind, and at one point get systematically picked off while mindlessly riding parallel to the stagecoach."

### About People

In the new book, "This Is Orson Welles," Peter Bogdanovich quotes the late film giant: "The true movie actor can never be too strong. What he must not be is too broad." Thus, James Cagney "was one of the biggest actors in the whole history of the screen." Why? Cagney was focused "like a laser beam."

### Short Takes

Private individuals can now subscribe to the same toll-free telephone service that has become a mainstay for many businesses. Customers for the personal 800 number include college students' families, flight attendants, truck drivers and others who travel. From virtually none in 1989, 1.5 million people now have 800 numbers, or nearly 2 percent of U.S. phone customers, according to Yankee Group, a Boston technology research firm.

In a truce with environmentalists, rice growers in northern California's Sacramento River valley are beginning to flood their fields during the winter to rot rice stubble after harvesting, instead of burning it. The skies are clear of smoke, and

migrating waterfowl get thousands of acres of new wetlands.

A small group of craftsmen in San Francisco are building new cable cars at about \$200,000 apiece to toll up the city's hills, gradually replacing those made 100 or more years ago. "Nobody else in the world makes cable cars," says John Stenson, supervisor of the city-owned workshop. Cable cars originated in San Francisco in 1873.

One of childhood's age-old treats, licking raw cookie and cake batter from mom's mixing bowl, can cause salmonella, a particularly severe type of food poisoning, the U.S. Agriculture Department says in a yuletide warning. Homemade ice cream, eggnog and hollandaise sauce, if raw eggs are used, are also risky.

Bombay, once the raw drink of the American frontier, has shed its corn-licker image and is beginning to follow single-malt Scotch once after dinner drink lists. The New York Times reports. Distillers say they hope deluxe bourbons will revitalize the U.S. market, which last year declined by 6.9 percent to 15.6 million cases, the lowest sales since Prohibition ended in 1933. Exports, however, have risen from a

million cases in 1985 to eight million this year.

The Swedish-built X-2000 tilt-train is doing well in tests along the Washington-New York-Boston corridor and will start at least three months of regular service Feb. 1. The Washington Post reports. The train takes curves as much as 40 percent faster than conventional trains. Passengers are comfortable because each car tilts to compensate for a tight turn. So the train can use present tracks, obviating the need for straightening curves with expensive new rights-of-way.

Porsche Cars North America recently received a grateful letter of endorsement from a North Carolina woman, who said she loved her Porsche's pace, its looks — and its ability to stop three thugs fired at close range from a .44-magnum revolver. The woman, who requested anonymity, said the shots were fired by her ex-boyfriend at her and a boyfriend. Two thugs were stopped by the cross-beam in a door; the third, by a steel plate in the seat. "Sturdy construction of the Porsche automobile saved my life," she wrote.

Arthur Higbee



# TRANSITION / A CONFIRMATION SKIRMISH

## The Lobbyist-Lawyer Issue: Tough Questions for Clinton's Appointee to Commerce

By Stephen Labaton  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a campaign year that saw the influence of lawyer-lobbyists become a bigger issue than ever before, no one typifies that style of business more than Ronald H. Brown, President-elect Bill Clinton's choice for commerce secretary.

Mr. Brown's résumé is fat with representation of foreign governments and interests from Haiti to Japan. He continued to lobby on behalf of his law firm, Patton, Boggs & Blow, and his own business after becoming chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1989 and saying he would play no active role to the firm.

In several instances, he has appeared before the Democratic-controlled Washington government in successful efforts to win contracts for his own businesses, and he has remained a lobbyist for Denver and Wayne County, Michigan, which includes Detroit and its suburbs.

As commerce secretary, Mr. Brown will rank as one of the senior U.S. policymakers on international and domestic trade and technology issues. Thus, his business dealings, particularly while he was the chairman of the Democratic Party, are expected to be a strong focus of his confirmation hearings.

By law and custom, Mr. Brown will have to resign his partnership at Patton, Boggs and Curtail business dealings once he becomes a member of Mr. Clinton's cabinet. There are no conflict-of-interest rules restricting the business affairs of party chairmen.

Through a spokeswoman at the

Democratic National Committee, Mr. Brown refused repeated requests to talk about his business dealings or about ethical issues he will face in confirmation hearings.

He has bristled at suggestions that he used his political ties for personal profit, insisting that he has kept his political and business lives separate. He calls himself an inactive member of Patton, Boggs & Blow, where his pay was reduced to an undisclosed sum after he became party chairman.

Mr. Brown, 51, rose in political circles from a job as spokesman for the National Urban League in the 1970s in Senator Edward M. Kennedy's deputy campaign manager in the 1980 presidential contest. The next year he was named a partner at Patton, Boggs & Blow, one of the most powerful and well-connected firms in Washington. The firm's clients have included the governments of Oman and Gabon, as well as the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in its legal problems over Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

Chairmen of both political parties have continued to do party and personal business simultaneously. A recent study by the Center for Public Integrity, a research organization in Washington that investigates ethics issues, found that since 1977, half of the elected national party chairmen had received outside income from corporations or law firms during their tenures.

But the study also found that Mr. Brown had maintained more extensive business ties than the others and that he had continued his



President George Bush giving Prime Minister John Major a ride in a golf cart during their weekend stay at Camp David, Maryland.

work on behalf of his law firm and business interests, although he has repeatedly said he spends 100 percent of his time on party business.

His business dealings are expected to be explored in depth by Republicans at his confirmation hearings next year, in part because Mr. Clinton has made a big issue of ethics rules and has vowed to put into effect the toughest regulations in many years, sharply restricting sen-

ior officials from leaving the government to lobby for their former agencies or to work for foreign governments.

"Ron Brown will probably be the most closely watched nominee and the most closely watched commerce secretary," said Charles Lewis, executive director of the Center for Public Integrity.

er his extensive business contacts will make him a less effective commerce secretary if they require him to remove himself from significant national trade issues that involve his law firm's clients.

Patton, Boggs & Blow's 1,500 active clients include Japanese and other foreign companies that have enormous stakes in the regulation of a wide array of products, including chemicals and tobacco.

Mr. Brown has long represented Japanese electronics makers with an interest in the regulation of high-definition television. The Clinton administration will have to resolve which of several competing standards will be adopted for this emerging technology.

Before his appointment as party chairman, Mr. Brown's most controversial client was Haiti under the ruthless Duvalier governments. His firm received \$12,500 a month from the Haiti government until 1986, when the Duvalier family was forced to flee the country.

Mr. Brown has repeatedly said he did not work for the Duvaliers but for the Republic of Haiti.

"We never had any involvement either on a client basis or any other basis with the family," he said at a news conference in February 1989 after becoming chairman of the Democratic Party.

But among the matters for which Mr. Brown and his law partners billed the Haiti government was helping secure the release of Franz Bennett, a brother-in-law of Jean-Claude Duvalier who pleaded guilty to drug charges in a federal court in Puerto Rico in the 1980s.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton has apparently expanded his search for secretary of energy. Aides to Mr. Clinton in Little Rock, Arkansas, said he had interviewed Hazel R. O'Leary, 55, a Minnesota utility executive, for the post, but they would not say whether she had replaced Senator Timothy E. Wirth of Colorado as the leading contender for the job.

She is executive vice president of Northern States Power Co. She would be the third black named to the Clinton cabinet if she got the appointment.

### Labor Appointee's Ideas

Robert B. Reich, the labor secretary-designate, says he will ask Mr. Clinton to back off a campaign pledge to require companies to spend more money on worker training. The Associated Press reported from Boston.

The new administration should ask companies to raise the amount they spend on training voluntarily and to spread it among more workers, Mr. Reich said in an interview in the Boston Globe. The Clinton administration would retain the "stick" of being able to seek legislation to make the additional spending mandatory, he said.

In Little Rock, Dr. Joycelyn Elders, the nominee for surgeon general, said marijuana should be made available on doctor's orders to treat glaucoma and nausea as a result of cancer or AIDS. Agence France-Press reported. Federal law now bans the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes. A Clinton spokesman said the president-elect backed the current law and had no plans to review it.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Clinton's Advisers Urge Deeper Deficit Slash

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton's economic advisers are recommending that he trim the deficit more than he had proposed in the election campaign so as to fulfill his pledge of halving the deficit within four years.

Seeing that estimates of the deficit for the 1996 fiscal year have soared since last spring, his economic advisers said they had called for the deficit to be reduced by about \$145 billion for that year as against the \$90 billion that he originally proposed.

Relying on the latest estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, his advisers forecast that the deficit would be about \$230 billion to 1996, far higher than the estimate of \$190 billion that the budget office made last March. The advisers said that the estimate had risen for many reasons. One is that spending on health care has increased faster than anticipated.

The advisers made their proposals as part of a menu of options being presented to Mr. Clinton. Four of the advisers, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the options would include voluminous plans on the budget, trade, telecommunications, banking and manufacturing technology, converting some military factories to civilian use and building roads, bridges and other infrastructure.

Several advisers said his economic team was tentatively scheduled to meet with him next week to begin choosing options for a legislative package.

The advisers said that when Mr. Clinton asked them to draft policy options, he did not ask for tax increase proposals beyond those he suggested in the campaign, notably higher income taxes on people earning more than \$200,000 a year. Many economists say it will be almost impossible to cut the deficit in half without more tax increases.

The advisers are said to be leaning in favor of a small, temporary increase in deficit spending to speed economic growth and create jobs. (NYT)

#### Clinton Banking on Private Bank Enterprises

WASHINGTON — Unlike the government programs launched 25 years ago when President Lyndon B. Johnson set out to create the "Great Society," the community development banks Mr. Clinton envisions would be private enterprises that use private capital and try to make a profit while providing banking services to the poor.

Now working to translate the campaign rhetoric into reality, his transition team is collecting advice not only from community activists and liberal economists but also from bankers who have embraced the idea of community development banks in make loans in low-income neighborhoods despite the implicit criticism of present banking practices.

A coalition of six banking industry groups endorsed the concept in a recent letter to Mr. Clinton. "We look at this as a vehicle for harnessing the private sector without necessarily adding a new layer of bureaucracy or some new feature of competition," said Paul Schosberg, president of the Savings and Community Bankers of America. (WPT)

#### Press Finds Harm in Bush Press Coverage

WASHINGTON — A majority of U.S. journalists who followed the 1992 presidential campaign believe that President Bush's candidacy was damaged by press coverage of his record and of the economy, a survey finds. Only a small percentage of print and broadcast journalists believe that the campaign of Mr. Clinton was similarly harmed. In fact, more than one in three said that coverage benefited the Arkansas governor.

Most journalists interviewed believe that the press treated Mr. Bush fairly and that he was harmed by accurate reporting on his performance in office and on the economy. (LAT)

#### Quote/Unquote

Mr. Clinton, asked in Little Rock about his health after he visited a cardiologist for what aides said were routine tests to complete a physical examination. "The only problems I have now are winter allergy symptoms. When we fill the mansion with all that Christmas greenery, I just have to reconcile myself in two weeks of my sinuses being full." (AP)

#### Away From Politics

• Child abuse and neglect are killing three to four children a day, with more than half the victims under age 1. In a survey, the Child Abuse Prevention Center in Baltimore said the number of cases reported in 1991 rose to 2.7 million, up from 2.5 million in 1990.

• A 17-year-old Brooklyn, New York, youth has been charged with murdering a grade school principal, Patrick Daly.

• No permanent nuclear waste storage site will be ready by a 1998 deadline, the Energy Department said. It will instead look at military bases and nuclear weapons factories as temporary storage sites for waste from the nation's power plants.

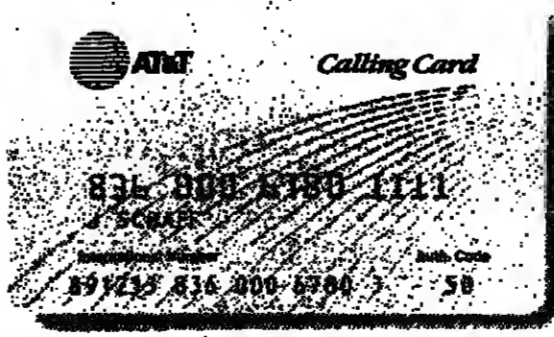
• Recorded sales pitches over the telephone got a reprieve when a district court in Portland, Oregon, blocked a law due to take effect Sunday that would have made telemarketing calls illegal unless the company first obtained permission for the call.

• New York City's water supply may get new safeguards as pressure from the Environmental Protection Agency mounts on the authorities to protect the city's reservoirs from pollution and development or spend billions of dollars on a huge filtering plant.

• Two white police officers in Nashville, Tennessee, were dismissed following accusations that they roughed up a black motorist last week who turned out to be an undercover vice squad officer.

• Caspar W. Weinberger's notes have been deemed "extraneous" to his upcoming trial on perjury charges in the Iran-contra scandal. A federal judge in Washington derailed efforts by prosecutors to subpoena thousands of pages of the former defense secretary's decades-old notes for use in the trial. (AP, NYT, WP, LAT)

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\*Public phones require coin or card. \*\*From public phones, only those that are not blocked, and for full time and then dial. \*Billing of international through AT&T. American Express, Eurocard, MasterCard and VISA. Billing plan not available in all countries. Amount charged in conformity with the terms and conditions of credit card agreement. © 1992 AT&T



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

A Diary of Disgrace

February 1992: Serbian forces opened a campaign of aggression against the former region of Yugoslavia called Bosnia-Herzegovina. In short order they launched a relentless bombardment of Sarajevo, the historic city that gave living proof that many faiths can coexist. This assault was only the most visible part of the Serbs' barbaric campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Muslim Slavs—44 percent of Bosnia's 4.4 million people. What did the world do? April 7: The United States recognized Bosnia. Five days later the United Nations disclosed plans to send 10,000 peacekeeping troops. None of the troops were sent. April 14: After a Yugoslav army offensive, Bosnia reported "mass massacres" by Serbians. No reliable casualty counts were available but estimates reached the thousands. Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled in terror. What did the world do? April 14: Secretary of State James Baker condemned the use of force and urged the European Community to issue a joint protest, threatening economic and political isolation of Serbia. Nothing was done to tighten the economic sanctions against Serbia. Mid-May: The U.S. government received the first unconfirmed reports from Bosnia that Serbs were setting up concentration camps in which Muslims were being tortured and killed. By UN estimates, some 30,000 Bosnians were becoming refugees every day. What did the world do? Washington did not press for immediate investigation of the camps. It tried to keep the reports from becoming public. If other countries received similar reports, they gave no public sign. May 4: With Serbs in control of half the country, the Bosnian government appealed to the world, with poignant logic, to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia and give it the means to defend itself. What did the world do? The arms embargo remains, to this day. May 7: Nationalist Serbs and Croats in Bosnia agreed to carve up the republic, a process the European Community blandly called cantonment. Five days later the United Nations reported a concerted effort by Serbs to "drive the Croats out of the republic in Bosnia" in the context of EC negotiations on cantonment. What did the world do? May 14: The State Department expressed concern about "allegations of ethnic cleansing." A day later the Security Council backed sending humanitarian aid to Bosnia, but not the armed force needed to deliver it. And the following day the United Nations evacuated its staff of 200 from Sarajevo. Late May: The siege of Sarajevo tightened. Serbian gunners took deliberate aim at civilians, blasting away at bread lines. The Serbian commander, General Ratko Mladic, was overheard ordering his gunners to "drive them crazy" and "burn it all." What did the world do? May 30: The United Nations finally imposed an economic embargo on Serbia but stopped short of enforcing it. Mr. Baker said: "Before we consider force, we ought to exhaust all the political, diplomatic and economic remedies..." An unnamed U.S. official said: "We are really talking about the need—maybe—to do something next time. Everyone in the loop concedes that Yugoslavia is a past case already."

Peace Talks in Trouble

The latest round of Palestinian killings and Israeli deportations has its own special aspect. The killers are out mainstream PLO-type Palestinians who are seeking at the year-old Middle East peace talks to recover the occupied territories and set up a state. They are Islamic fundamentalists from the West Bank and Gaza, rivals of the PLO who are opposed to the very idea of Israel as a state, let alone as a negotiating partner. They have used the openness of Israeli society and the liberality of the Labor government to expand their presence, including the recent spate of terrorist killings. The Rabin government, to meet its citizens' concerns and its opposition's criticism, felt it had to react but not so harshly as to derail the peace talks. It chose to deport, with judicial sanction and for no more than two years (meanwhile allowing court appeals), some 400 persons; they were staged out not so much as gunners who when found can be tried, but as unindicted and untried activists in the fundamentalists' supporting social and financial infrastructure. These terms lost Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin the backing of Israeli human rights advocates hot won him the reluctant support of his left-liberal Meretz coalition partners. Meretz had opposed all of Likud's earlier 60-odd permanent deportations. These cruel events cannot fail to complicate the peace talks. The Israelis will surely stay at the table but they will hardly be in a generous mood; already they were deeply frustrated by the rigid, self-defeating all-or-nothing line being taken by Palestinian negotiators. The Palestinian delegates must cope with further, politically embarrassing fundamentalist charges of selling out; they badly need some further Israeli concessions to help them do their part to break the stalemate. The Bush administration reacted to this cycle of terrorism and repression with the practiced evenhandedness that has characterized its achievement of starting up peace talks. Bill Clinton defied what was required, criticizing the expulsions and showing an understanding of Israel's security dilemma. His broader views on how to manage the peace talks remain to be set out. All that is clear is that he inherits a negotiation whose great promise is his obligation to fulfill. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

For the World's Poor

Thirty-four countries, including the United States, agreed last week to continue the current pace of multilateral aid to the world's poorest countries through the International Development Association. Their three-year pledge of \$18 billion was an encouraging sign of inflating commitment by the countries that are better off, despite widespread recession and budget deficits. In real terms, the new pledge is roughly equal to the last one, in 1989, but in effect it works out to a little less. Expanding populations and environmental protection stretch aid funds thinner; also, more governments, including those of the former Soviet republics, are likely to be seeking IDA aid. The agency's loans are interest-free, and borrowers have 35 to 40 years to repay, with a 10-year grace period to start. To qualify for a loan in recent years a country had to have per capita income of less than \$765 a year, or barely \$2 a day. Said to say, more than 60 currently qualify. But it is a mark of progress that two countries that once received aid are now among the 34 donors. The United States is still the largest donor, but barely; in the new agreement the U.S. share shrinks to 20.85 percent while Japan's rises to 20 percent. The U.S. pledge needs affirmation by Congress, which is usually tight with foreign aid funds and may be tighter next year when the focus is on curing domestic ills. Honoring this commitment to the world's desperately poor will be an early test of Bill Clinton's leadership. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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The Children, We Are Told, Can Be Saved

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld WASHINGTON — Feeling grim about Somalia? But at least its agony got discovered, and international help is on the way. The fact is, its ordeal is merely a more dramatic and televisable form of the desolation that is the normal and largely unattended condition of several billion people. The number of Somali deaths that has galvanized the world—300,000—is about the number of preventable child deaths that is quietly racked up every week in the poorest reaches of the Third World. It is sobering to contemplate the quirks by which crisis deaths can draw more sympathy and resources than routine deaths, although underdevelopment is the root cause of both. One who refuses to be cumbered by the irony is James Grant, single-minded chief of Unicef, the international lobby for children. For his holiday gift he has brilliantly packaged, in his annual report, the contention that it is now possible to achieve "one of the greatest goals that humanity could ever set for itself — the goal of adequate food, clean water, safe sanitation, primary health care, family planning and basic education for virtually every man, woman and child on Earth." You read it right, Mr. Grant terms it feasible within a decade to give almost all the world's children a fair start. "To bring to an end the age-old evils of child malnutrition, preventable disease and widespread illiteracy." Money-wise, it would take about \$25 billion a year extra, he figures, to be spread among poor countries, rich countries and the international banks. Mr. Grant is a preacher, but here he is not just preaching; he is drawing an analysis from some little-noted developments of the past decade. The success of Unicef and others in extending immunization programs lets him say that the "outreach capacity" now exists to put the basic benefits of scientific progress at the disposal of the vast majority of the world's poor — and even in the poorest countries. Here it matters greatly that community health workers are cheap to train and field. Falling fertility rates let him argue that with the massive number of births soon to be stable or declining, health and education providers can break out of the discouraging trap of having to run just to stay in place. By the world leaders' summit for children that is organized in 1990, Unicef helped local advocates extract an extra measure of pro-child commitment from their political leaders. To steer that commitment from paper to reality is the promise now. With his eye on the global surge of democratic, women's and environmental movements, Mr. Grant suggests that popular demand can alter the ethical climate and make the current daily toll of 40,000 preventable child deaths as repugnant and unacceptable as racism. In the big development agencies there is a tendency to admire (although sometimes to bristle at) Mr. Grant's style of advocacy and to feel that he emphasizes the small picture of child health over the big picture of society-wide development. He finds this argument "inhuman" for denying the poor the "few dollars per capita" that would prevent their children from becoming "malnourished, blinded, crippled, mentally retarded"; and off target in failing to recognize that childhood afflictions are causes as well as symptoms of poverty. You will see that this is not simply a discussion of differences in the development set, although it is partly that, but a political argument. Not that they are ideologically hard-



hearted, but the development agencies necessarily speak first for their bankers, the developed countries. Mr. Grant, a missionary's son, runs an international agency but speaks first for a "constituency" of at-risk children. This is how he becomes impatient: with economists who oppose his preference for "specific targeted interventions" for children; with an international order that puts expensive weapons into the hands of poor governments and expects those governments to pay their debts; and not least with journalists who do not meet his call for "a new kind of journalism-against-poverty." "If today's obvious and affordable steps are not taken to protect the lives and the health and the normal growth of many millions of young children," he says, "then this will have less to do with the lack of economic capacity than with the fact that the children concerned are almost exclusively the sons and daughters of the poor — of those who lack not only purchasing power but also political influence and media attention." Abrasive, overstated and, at its core, true. —The Washington Post.

Russia's Western Neighbors Should Have Priority

By Brian Beedham LONDON — When Boris Yeltsin cuts short a trip to China and storms back to Moscow crying, "The master has to restore order," you can reasonably draw two conclusions. One is that at 1992's end post-Communist Russia has no master, and is resuming its downhill slide. The other is that worried Westerners may therefore have to change their whole way of looking at the ex-Communist zone to their east. It has always been tempting to see Russia and the other countries of ex-Communist Europe as parts of the same thing. After all, they were all victims of the same historic Marxist-Leninist disaster. They were all part of "the other side" in the Cold War. Surely, most people have thought, they are all in the same boat, and can be rescued together. It is not so. They differ greatly. Some of the smaller countries of east-central Europe now look as if they can make the leap to economic competence and democratic stability fairly swiftly. Others will take longer. Russia, on current evidence, is going to take longest of all. The West needs to make up its mind who can do it soon, and who cannot — because the difference calls for two different Western policies. The past week's events in Russia probably toll the knell for President Yeltsin's economic policy, and in the end for Mr. Yeltsin himself. Last Monday, having bungled a fight with his parliament, he was forced to abandon his reformist prime minister, Yegor Gaidar. On Saturday he had to race back from China in an attempt to keep the government's other chief reformer in office. He faces a referendum on a new constitution that he is by no means sure of winning. Even before this past bleak week, the prospect was bad. Russia's government had lost control of the country's money supply. Inflation in 1992 will have been 2,000 percent, and in 1993 could go rocketing off into the hyperinflationary stratosphere. Production is down by maybe a quarter since last January. Most industry is still in the hands of big loss-making firms that live in a no-man's-land between central planning and the free market, doing barter deals with each other and eating up the subsidies they are still foolishly given. The best hope of real change was the big-firm privatization plan due to come into operation next year, but now even that may be in doubt. There is no mystery about why Russia finds it even harder to cure itself of communism than other places do. Russians had to live under that mind-numbing, initiative-killing system twice as long as Poles or Chinese or East Germans. Even before 1917 they had barely begun to absorb the spirit of the Reformation, that belief in individual responsibility which (among other things) makes a modern economy possible. Theirs was bound to be the longest, toughest recuperation of all. Some other ex-Communist countries, on the other hand, are already starting to sit up and take ownership. The West should be treating them differently from Russia, not only because they are readier for new treatment but also because the West will almost certainly be needing their healthy assistance in coping with a Russia that continues to be ailing and cantankerous. Poland, Hungary and the still-unnamed Czech part of about-to-be-divided Czechoslovakia are the most promising covalents. They have done better at getting their budget deficits under control. They have switched much of their trade away from the ex-Soviet Union to Western Europe. Privatization is going better than in Russia. Production may at last be turning up again, after the unavoidable plunge when the old system was switched off. And these three countries' politics have stood up to the strains of decommunization far more sturdily than Russia's politics have. These are all signs of returning health. It may be long before it is possible to say the same of some other places. The three little Baltic states did well in the 1920s and 1930s, before Stalin snapped them up, and will doubtless do well again, and is potentially a very rich country indeed, and has a better chance than Russia of shedding the old apparatus which blocks the way to change. All of these places could be entering the modern world at a time when Russia will probably still be floundering in limbo. Note the geographical point. Most of the countries that look like they are becoming fairly efficient free-market democracies in the tolerably near future lie between Western Europe and an increasingly unpredictable Russia. There is a powerful argument of self-interest, as well as of argument of good-neighbornliness, for giving the bright hopes of ex-communism a lot more help than they are getting at the moment. It is a scandal that the European Community is shutting its doors on membership for the Czechs, the Hungarians and the Poles until the end of the century or beyond. It is a bigger scandal that the Community's "trade" agreements with those three countries put up barriers against exactly the things they can most efficiently sell to Western Europe — food, textiles, chemicals and metal products. If they were allowed to sell three times as much of these things as they sell now, Western producers would barely notice the difference. It is also a mystery why NATO treats them as if they were painted women hanging around outside the barracks gate. There is no reason why they should not qualify for NATO membership as soon as they start negotiations for joining the Community, which should be well before 2000. The alliance of democracies will be grateful for their help in coping with the Bosnians and Somalis of the future; and they will be grateful to know they are now part of that alliance. Even if the Yeltsin experiment does fail, Russia is not about to turn back to communism. It has learned that lesson. Nor, if we are reasonably lucky, is it about to go on a rampage of nationalist expansion. It is probably too weak, and too self-doubting, for that. But it almost certainly has to endure many years of confusion, short-lived governments and zigzag policies before it can bring itself to where the Czechs, Hungarians and Poles are now. That will make it a grumpy old bear. It deserves sympathy, encouragement and, when help can work, help. But the countries between the West and the grumpy bear who can join the modern world sooner deserve help even more, and should get it without delay. The eastern marches of democracy need strengthening. —International Herald Tribune.

Assessing Christopher, Aspin, Lake

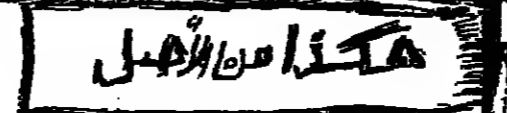
By Leslie H. Gelb NEW YORK — What do we know about Bill Clinton's national security team? What do these choices tell us about Clinton policies and how they will be made? The short answer is that the expected appointees — Warren Christopher for secretary of state, Les Aspin for defense secretary and Anthony Lake for national security adviser — are highly experienced problem solvers. Like almost all their predecessors when they took office, these three are notated at the highest levels. They like George Bush's new-world-order rhetoric about standing for American values, paying more attention to international economics and using force for humanitarian as well as strategic reasons. But unlike President Bush, they take those words seriously and will try energetically to turn rhetoric into reality. None of the trio seeks the limelight. All will fit comfortably with President-elect Clinton's plan to make policy in the White House. Contrary to comment, the trio bring to their posts as much high-level government experience as most of their predecessors. Mr. Christopher has held the number two jobs in the Justice and State Departments. Mr. Aspin, a Peabody alumnus, has served in Congress for two decades and for eight years as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Mr. Lake started as a career Foreign Service officer, worked for Henry Kissinger and directed the State Department's policy planning under President Jimmy Carter. They know where the land mines are. maker and has no known policy agenda, although he himself wrote that the secretary of state "must be the architect" of U.S. policy. He thinks case by case. But he can take any policy paper and find its flaws and make it viable. Mr. Aspin and I first worked together in the Pentagon in the Johnson administration. He is disheveled, folksy, informal. At the same time, he is often detached and abstract in the manner of a policy wonk or intellectual. He is a defense intellectual. That is his life. No one has thought harder or better about the military power that the United States will need in the decade ahead and when to use it. He would make do with some what fewer forces than the Bush team, yet be more willing to use force in places like Bosnia — and would have used it sooner in Somalia. He strongly backed the Gulf War. (Mr. Lake supported the basic war policy also. There is no record of Mr. Christopher's position.) Mr. Lake's office adjoined mine in the Vance State Department, and before and after that we co-wrote articles and books. "Tony" is pugnacious and deeply committed to traditional liberal values, yet power-oriented and a careful bureaucrat. Sometimes hawkish, sometimes dovish, he is as tough and aggressive as his smile is cherubic. Mr. Clinton will almost certainly turn to him and Mr. Berger to shape an overall strategy for a world that seems to defy one. But Mr. Clinton, by far the strongest personality of the lot, will shape the trio more than they shape him. —The New York Times.

Danger: Russians Abroad

By Francis Fukuyama WASHINGTON — The plight of the 25 million Russians outside Russia has become a foreign policy concern of President Boris Yeltsin's government. In this issue are the seeds of a crisis more dangerous than the breakup of Yugoslavia. Estonia has passed and Latvia has proposed discriminatory citizenship laws requiring Russians and other ethnic minorities to go through a difficult naturalization process during which they cannot vote, own property or hold certain jobs. These policies may be understandable for historical reasons, given Baltic fears of being overwhelmed by Russians, but discrimination is discrimination. Many Russians have become victims, and the Russian government is understandably upset. At the United Nations in September, Andrei Kozyrev, Russia's pro-Western foreign minister, criticized Estonia for violating the human rights of Russians. In October the Yeltsin government halted troop withdrawals from the Baltics to put pressure on local governments to respect Russians' rights. In Moldova, Georgia and Tajikistan, Russians have killed and been killed in ethnic violence. Increasingly, they are arming in self-defense. The incidents that served the West well during the Cold War may be inappropriate now. It is natural for Americans and Europeans to side with the Baltics and other captive nations that suffered under the yoke of Russian and Soviet imperialism. But the human rights principles that underly American foreign policy do not extend to support for efforts to create ethnically or racially homogeneous nations. More important, as a purely practical matter, Latvia and Estonia are tiny countries on the border of the world's largest country. It is unrealistic for them to expect protection from the United States or the European Community. They will have to find a way to live with Russia in the long run. It is hard to see how Latvia and Estonia can expect to disfranchise half their populations and remain viable, stable and democratic countries. To be sure, Moscow's motives in championing the rights of Russians abroad are in many cases highly suspect. Some officials, such as Vice President Alexander Rutskoy, are not entirely reconciled to the loss of empire and would like to use local Russian populations as a means of winning back hegemony. But many other Russians are sincere democrats who supported Baltic independence two years ago and feel betrayed by the Baltics' renegeing on promises to treat minorities fairly. It is senseless to hand would-be fascists in Russia an easy issue with which they can attack Mr. Yeltsin and discredit his close relationship with the West. In these circumstances, the United States should take an unprejudiced and evenhanded position, supporting the rights of all citizens in the region, including Russians. This might mean applying pressure on Baltic and other post-Soviet governments to liberalize their citizenship and permanent residency laws, even as the West continues to press Russia to withdraw its forces from the former Soviet republics. Aid and trade to these states should be conditioned not just on economic reform but also on human rights. George Kennan's suggestion that aid be used to build housing for Russian servicemen being brought home from the Baltics and elsewhere is a good one for the incoming Clinton administration. With the appointment of Viktor Chernomyrdin, a lifelong Soviet bureaucrat, as prime minister, the Russian government is more likely to provoke a crisis with the Baltics over the rights of ethnic Russians. But the big explosion is in the future, if Ukraine moves away from its liberal policies on rights and citizenship toward nationalist conformity. Unlike the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, the one in the ex-Soviet states will present the Clinton administration with not just a moral but a major geopolitical problem. Russia could intervene against the Baltics or, worse, confront Ukraine over the rights of Russians in Crimea. Let us hope that the West's tragic reluctance to become involved in Yugoslavia will not be repeated in the case of the former Soviet Union. —The writer, a consultant at the Rand Corporation, is author of "The End of History and the Last Man." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Tennyson's Will LONDON — Probate of the will of the late Lord Tennyson has been granted to his son and successor, and to Emily, Baroness Tennyson, widow of the late Laureate, who is named as executrix in the will. The value of the personal estate is £57,206. The late Poet Laureate has appointed as his literary executor his son Hallam, now second Baron Tennyson, and has bequeathed to him all his manuscripts, literary works and copyrights; but the income therefrom, during the lifetime of Emily, Lady Tennyson, is to be applied as provided for the income of the residuary estate. 1917: Exporters' Trust WASHINGTON — When Congress reassembles on January 3, the debates on war legislation will be resumed immediately. During the session just terminated Congress adopted two important measures affecting home policy: 1. The Webb Bill, which authorizes an American exporters' trust, with a view to the protection and extension of American trade abroad. 2. A law prohibiting alcohol throughout the country, the final text of which was adopted by the Senate and awaits but the ratification of two-thirds of the States to become part of the Constitution. 1942: Attack in France LONDON — [From our New York edition:] In great force American flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers made their deepest penetration of the war into German-occupied France today [Dec. 20] an made one of their heaviest daylight attacks but also suffered their heaviest loss as swarms of Nazi fighters shot six of them down. The big four-motored planes straggled 180 mi beyond the coastal frontier to blast an enemy airfield at Romilly-sur-Seine, which is eighty miles southeast of Paris. The weather was good and excellent results were seen.





## Ukraine Likelier To Retain Nuclear Arms, U.S. Believes

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The U.S. intelligence community has concluded that Ukraine is more likely than it was a year ago to hold on to some of the former Soviet nuclear weapons still deployed on its territory, U.S. officials have disclosed.

That conclusion is given in a new classified National Intelligence Estimate reflecting a broad consensus among government analysts that Ukraine is now as likely to keep the nuclear weapons as it is to give them up, the officials said.

The estimate underscores the need for swift action by the incoming Clinton administration to ensure that Ukraine follows through on past pledges to dismantle the nuclear weapons and return the components to Russia, the officials said.

An official said there had been "a gradual slide" by Ukraine toward becoming a new nuclear power despite U.S. and allied pressure on it to comply with the strategic arms reduction treaty that would commit it to nonnuclear status.

Senior Ukrainian officials, including President Leonid M. Kravchuk, repeatedly have told Washington and other Western capitals that the country eventually would give up the estimated 1,656 former Soviet nuclear weapons still deployed in strategic missile and bombers located on Ukrainian territory.

But the Ukrainian parliament last week postponed until next year a planned vote on whether to ratify the START accord signed by

Washington and Moscow last year and requiring Ukraine to return all its nuclear arms to Russia by 2003.

While some experts interpreted the delay as a negotiating tactic aimed at extracting Western political and economic concessions, officials said the intelligence estimate — which was prepared before the delay — reports that a majority of Ukrainian military officers favor retaining the weapons in Ukrainian hands.

The new intelligence community forecast is said to be based partly on evidence that the Ukrainian military has solidified its authority during the past year over soldiers responsible for safeguarding the former Soviet nuclear warheads deployed on SS-24 and SS-19 missiles, and on Bear-H and Blackjack strategic bombers. Officially, the warheads are controlled by soldiers commanded by the Commonwealth of Independent States, a loose-knit political structure created after the breakup of the Soviet Union partly to maintain centralized control over the nuclear warheads.

Since declaring its independence last year, however, Ukraine has required the soldiers guarding the warheads to pledge primary political allegiance to Kiev, not Moscow. It also has assumed primary responsibility for the soldiers' food, housing and pay.

These steps have given Ukraine what amounts to "administrative control" over the warheads, the U.S. officials said.



Belgrade residents waiting Sunday to cast ballots in elections in federal Yugoslavia, now made up of Serbia and Montenegro.

## VOTE: Irregularities in Serbian Presidential Balloting

(Continued from page 1)

population," according to the International Republican Institute, a U.S.-funded organization that has monitored a number of post-Communist votes in Eastern Europe. The institute said the new list contained "blatant inaccuracies."

"Some opposition activists have been excluded, entire city blocks have been omitted from the registries and persons who do not exist have been included in homes of opposition activists," it said.

Opposition parties said the new list excluded as many as 600,000 voters who had been registered to vote. They claimed that most of those cut off the list were anti-Milosevic voters who boycotted a May election, which the security conference refused to monitor on

the grounds that it was patently unfair.

The current election list was announced early this month, and voters were given only three days to check its accuracy before it was closed.

Thousands of prospective voters arrived at polling stations to find that they had been stricken from the registration list.

"It's not fair," said a librarian, 44, who learned Sunday morning at a polling station in a Belgrade suburb that she was not on the list. "I was born here. I voted in 1990. I want to be put back on the list." She said she voted two years ago for Mr. Milosevic but had decided not to do so again because, she said, his policies had made her poor.

## BOSNIA: Serbia Is Warned

(Continued from page 1)

United States had protested the bombings to the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, earlier this week, and that the UN resolution would demand that new inspectors be allowed on truck convoys to deter further bombings.

■ **Pessimism on BA-USAir**  
Mr. Major raised the British Airways plan to take a stake in USAir with Mr. Bush, but he was not optimistic that Washington would approve it, Reuters reported from Washington.

"I still think one has to be downbeat about it," said one official with Mr. Major on his return from weekend talks at Camp David. He declined to elaborate.

British officials have repeatedly expressed doubts that the commercially owned British flag carrier would be able to overcome intense opposition from U.S. airlines.

British Airways and the ailing U.S. carrier have agreed to a \$750 million deal under which BA would get a 44 percent equity stake in USAir — limited to 21 percent of voting rights in order not to breach U.S. foreign investment laws.

The offer by BA, seeking to expand its global reach, expires on Dec. 24 and cannot go through without U.S. government approval.

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## Swiss Reconsider Vote on Europe, Survey Shows

(Continued from page 1)

GENEVA — Swiss voters, who rejected membership in a single European market two weeks ago, have had second thoughts and would now support it if given another chance, an opinion poll published on Sunday said.

The poll, in the Sonntagsblick newspaper, said 64 percent of Swiss now favor the European Economic Area, including many German speakers who rejected it in a referendum on Dec. 6.

In the original vote, 50.3 percent of voters rejected the treaty, which was to establish a single market among the seven members of the European Free Trade Association — Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden — and the 12 members of the European Community.

The treaty was convincingly rejected at the regional level, however, with 16 out of 23 cantons notching up majority "no" votes. Under the constitution a majority of cantons had to support the treaty for it to be ratified.

According to the Sonntagsblick survey of 957 voters, only 30 percent of Swiss would vote against the treaty in the unlikely event of another referendum.

## U.S. Newsmen Rejects Story of KGB Link

(Continued from page 1)

WASHINGTON — A free-lance journalist has dismissed as "ridiculous" and "insane" an allegation reported by Time magazine that he accepted \$1,000 from the KGB while working as The Washington Post's Moscow bureau chief in the mid-1980s.

The allegation, made in 1985 by a high-ranking Soviet defector, triggered an FBI investigation that found no evidence that the journalist, Dasko Dodder, was working with the Soviet intelligence service.

"If you think you can buy the bureau chief of The Washington Post for \$1,000 — my income that year was close to \$100,000," Mr. Dodder said to a telephone interviewer. "It's insulting. If you were talking about \$100,000, then it wouldn't be insulting, just a lie."

Leonard Downie Jr., executive editor of The Post, and Robert G. Kaiser, managing editor, called the Time story "inaccurate and misleading in many ways that do Dodder an injustice." They said the paper's inquiry into the matter six years ago "failed to find any evidence from U.S. government agencies or any other source that would

support the allegation that Mr. Dodder was a dupe or agent of the Soviet government or the KGB."

The Time article, in the issue appearing Monday, says that Vitali Yurchenko, a senior KGB colonel who defected to the United States in 1985, told U.S. officials that he had heard from colleagues that Mr. Dodder once accepted \$1,000 from a KGB officer to Russia.

Three months after his defection, Mr. Yurchenko eluded his Central Intelligence Agency handlers and returned to Moscow, which prompted suspicions that he had been a double agent. Time says Mr. Yurchenko's allegation about Mr. Dodder "cannot be proved."

In 1986, after Mr. Dodder had returned to Washington and begun a new assignment covering national security affairs, William H. Webster, then FBI director, told Benjamin C. Bradlee, then The Post's executive editor, about the Yurchenko allegation, which had been made more than a year earlier. Mr. Bradlee said in an interview that The Post's inquiry found no evidence that he had any ties to the KGB. He remained on the national security beat.

## RUSSIA: Accord to Retain Reformers in New Cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

cried the idea of "a nation of shopkeepers," saying Russia needed "a market, not a bazaar."

But he encouraged Mr. Gaidar's ministers to remain in their posts and not to resign, as they had threatened, while saying there would inevitably be some changes in personnel.

Mr. Yeltsin, having told Mr. Chernomyrdin to put together a government by Tuesday, then went off to China, while Mr. Chernomyrdin made his first official trip outside Moscow, to Kazakhstan.

Mr. Yeltsin announced Saturday morning that he would return to Moscow immediately, rather than later that day, because "they have begun to fight for portfolios too early, to pull apart the cabinet, so

the master must return and restore order there."

He said in Beijing that Mr. Chernomyrdin could replace "three, four or five individuals" of a cabinet of 30 people, but that "the core of Gaidar's reformers must not under any circumstances be pulled apart."

The principal members of the Gaidar team are considered to be Anatoli V. Chubais, in charge of privatization, who has said he would stay; Deputy Prime Minister Alexander N. Shokhin, who was with Mr. Yeltsin in China; Economics Minister Andrei A. Nekhayev, and Foreign Economic Relations Minister Pyotr O. Aven, who has been trying to renegotiate Russia's foreign debt.

What seems to have enraged Mr.

Yeltsin was an article in Izvestia about Arkadi I. Volvsky, a lobbyist who is the dominant figure in Civic Union, Mr. Yeltsin's main opposition in parliament.

Speaking in Tokyo, Mr. Volvsky bragged to a Japanese press agency about his closeness to Mr. Chernomyrdin and described their discussions about cabinet personnel, in particular more conservative economists who might replace Gaidar appointees.

A correspondent for Izvestia in Tokyo, Sergei Agafonov, then wrote an article about Mr. Volvsky's alleged comments. But Mr. Volvsky denounced the article for misquoting him and called it "disinformation." On Sunday, he called it "a provocation" and promised to file a libel suit against the reporter.

## Anti-Right Protests Spread in Germany

The Associated Press

BERLIN — More than a half-million people took to the streets in cities across Germany on Sunday, hours after arsonists threw firebombs at a refugee shelter in the Baltic coastal city of Greifswald.

The police in Greifswald said about 25 refugees from Romania and several African countries were in the shelter when two firebombs were thrown onto a balcony overnight. Minor damage was reported, but no one was hurt.

Rightists are blamed for more than 2,000 attacks that have killed 17 people this year, injured hundreds and damaged refugee shelters and several Holocaust monuments.

Huge demonstrations against the attacks have been held in several cities, however, and the level of violence has appeared to wane in recent weeks. Hundreds of thousands of people have rallied in Berlin, Munich and Hamburg.

This weekend, large crowds turned out again for marches that have come to symbolize public disgust at the violence.

More than 500,000 people joined demonstrations against neo-Nazi violence in at least 12 cities Sunday. The police said rallies in Karlsruhe and Stuttgart each drew about 120,000. Hannover and Bremen each had about 100,000 protesters, and Saarbrücken had about 55,000.

"A City Says 'No' to Hatred of Foreigners and Intolerance" was the rallying slogan in Karlsruhe, where Christmas lights were turned off and church bells rang as the candle-carrying crowd packed the inner city.

Smaller rallies were held in several cities Saturday, and others have scheduled similar demonstrations, including one in Berlin on Christmas Day.

The leader of Germany's Jewish community said in a radio inter-

view that some politicians had mistakenly helped the extreme rightists justify attacks against foreigners.

Ignatz Bubis, head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, said in a Deutschlandfunk radio interview that politicians had erred when the violence started last year because they had linked it to the rapidly increasing number of refugees seeking asylum.

Mr. Bubis also said the major conservative parties recognized the danger but still underestimated it. "I wish that after the violent acts they had not heated up the talks about asylum rights, but rather had gone after the violent actors with the required vigor," he said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition condemned the violence while accusing the opposition Social Democrats of blocking a deal to reduce the number of foreigners seeking refuge.

The Social Democrats recently agreed to a plan that, if enacted into law next year, would turn back most asylum-seekers at the border.

■ **Health Care Bill Is Passed**  
Federalism Provisions of The New York Times reported from Bonn: Both houses of parliament have overwhelmingly approved a package of health care changes intended to curb the soaring costs of medical and dental care by making patients pay more and forcing doctors, dentists, hospitals and drug companies to cut prices.

The package was agreed on by all four of the major political parties after months of debate. It will take effect Jan. 1, and is intended to save the government \$6.8 billion a year.

The bill, which was vigorously opposed by the health industry, is Chancellor Kohl's biggest success in an effort to reduce the huge budget deficits caused by the heavy expenses of reunification.

## Time Warner Chief, Steven J. Ross, Dies

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Steven J. Ross, 65, the charismatic chairman and co-chief executive of Time Warner Inc., died Sunday in New York after a year-long battle against prostate cancer.

Mr. Ross began undergoing chemotherapy to November 1991, then had surgery in Southern California last month, where he reportedly remained to convalesce. Although his illness had kept him out of his New York office for more than a year, Mr. Ross continued to call the shots at the media and entertainment company.

From his sickbed, he orchestrated the ouster of his co-chief executive, Nicholas J. Nicholas Jr., in February, and worked the phones until the Time Warner directors installed his preferred candidate, Gerald M. Levine, as the new co-chief and president.

The Brooklyn-born high school athlete was admittedly no scholar, but in his 20s he began demonstrating a flair for deal-making that transformed his in-laws' funeral business into a conglomerate called Kinney National Service Inc.

That company — rechristened Warner Communications Inc. in 1972 — merged in 1990 with Time Inc. in a spectacular deal that conferred \$196 million on Mr. Ross.

He was not a hands-on executive, but he had a gift for finance, and he inspired tremendous loyalty from the strong-willed executives he recruited to run Warner's core entertainment businesses. He didn't meddle, and he paid exceedingly well. He courted Hollywood talent and Wall Street investors with equal success.

Still, some longtime associates thought that happiness eluded Mr. Ross, because he remained an outsider in the buttoned-down business establishment of New York. In the last decade of his life, he was hailed as a financial genius, or vilified for his unorthodox manage-

ment. He also was criticized about a bribery-kickback scandal in Warner's executive ranks.

Dana Andrews, Film Star, Was Leading Man in 'Laura'

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dana Andrews, 83, the leading man in the movies "Laura," "The Best Years of Our Lives" and "Boomerang," died Thursday of pneumonia.

He was probably best remembered for "Laura" in 1944. He played a detective entranced by the portrait of a beauty presumed to be a murder victim. He was astonished when the "victim," Gene Tierney, walked into her apartment.

In "The Best Years of Our Lives," William Wyler's 1946 drama of former soldiers facing a post-war America, Mr. Andrews portrayed a disillusioned veteran. The movie won seven Oscars.

Mr. Andrews was a versatile star, appearing in westerns, war films and dramas. His career faltered in the 1960s. He starred in minor films or played lesser roles. From 1969 to 1972, he appeared in a daytime soap opera.

James A. Goode, 68, an author and a top editor of several major national magazines, died Sunday of a heart attack in Burbank, California. In the 1970s, Mr. Goode was the executive editor of Playboy, Playgirl, Penthouse and Viva, and later was publisher of Out.

Mark Goodson, 77, a producer who changed the course of television with such classic game show creations as "The Price Is Right," "To Tell the Truth" and "What's My Line?" died Friday in New York City of cancer.

Georgy Marossan, 84, a veteran Communist who was a major figure in suppressing the 1956 Hungarian uprising against Communist and Soviet rule, died Sunday in Budapest, the state press agency announced.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Dec. 18

Dollar Straights

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Includes entries for various governments and supranationals.

Governments/Supranationals

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists various international government and supranational bonds.

Global Corporates

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists various international corporate bonds.

High Yielding Debt

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists high-yield international bonds.

Banks & Finance

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists international bonds issued by banks and financial institutions.

Floating Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists floating rate international bonds.

Deutsche Marks

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists international bonds denominated in Deutsche Marks.

Dollar Zeros

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists zero-coupon international bonds denominated in dollars.

Pounds

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists international bonds denominated in pounds.

Dollars

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists international bonds denominated in dollars.

Yen

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists international bonds denominated in yen.

Other

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Spread. Lists various other international bonds.

Advertisement for TIME magazine featuring a black and white photograph of a man's face and the text 'It's a small world for a man with a map.' Below the image is the TIME logo and the tagline 'THE WORLD'S NEWSMAGAZINE'.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Large table listing various mutual funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other financial metrics. Includes sub-sections for different types of funds.

(Continued on next page)



New International Bond Issues

Table listing various international bond issues with columns for Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup., Price, and Terms.

Corporate, Municipal Redemptions Aid Treasuries

NEW YORK — Upcoming redemptions of corporate and municipal bonds are providing support for the government securities market...

But, despite the gains in the short end, analysts cautioned that the market remained especially vulnerable to back-and-forth swings at this time of year...

Manuities last week, light buying emerged from a variety of sources, prompting short-covering, analysts said.

The Treasury plans to raise \$5.8 billion in fresh cash this week via the sale of \$1.5 billion of two-year notes and \$11.25 billion of five-year notes...

Department reported the seasonally adjusted U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$7.03 billion in October from a revised \$8.38 billion in September...

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Among the short and medium-term government securities, the 3-month Treasury note rose 1/32...

MUTUAL FUNDS (Continued)

Table listing mutual fund performance data with columns for Fund Name, Return, and other metrics.

Table listing mutual fund performance data with columns for Fund Name, Return, and other metrics.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 21-27

Table listing world economic events for the week of Dec 21-27, categorized by region (Asia, Europe, Americas).

GLOBAL: Growing Success Story

issue clearly demonstrated the power of global bonds to attract investors worldwide. The U.S. market over here has been a difficult market over here...

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Silicon Valley Challenges Nintendo SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — A Silicon Valley company plans to introduce a high-end video game system backed by both Japanese consumer electronics companies and Hollywood.

ISUZU: Gets Out of Cars

In return for getting cars from Honda, Isuzu has tentatively agreed to supply Honda with its Rodeo, which is made at a factory in Lafayette, Indiana, owned partly by Isuzu.

For the Record

China's first oil-futures market is expected to open in March 1993, and trade in imported oil will be allowed, the state-owned Business Weekly newspaper reported Sunday.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table listing Euromart yields for various currencies and maturities.

FORECAST: Dim Global View

(Continued from page 1) percent next year, compared with 1 percent for Germany, versus the 2.6 percent estimated for Germany in September.

Weekly Sales

Table listing weekly sales data for various markets and currencies.

Last Week's Markets

Table listing market performance data for various indices and currencies.

BusinessWeek

Advertisement for BusinessWeek magazine, including subscription information and contact details.



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Stocks finished a quiet week virtually unchanged. The CBS all-share index closed at 195.60 points, down just 1.4 points on the week.

Brokers said the background of economic uncertainty in Europe meant there was little chance of seeing a traditional year-end rally.

Frankfurt

Prices drifted higher in a market dominated by technical factors as trading stagnated ahead of the year-end holidays.

The DAX index closed at 1,492.04 points on Friday, up 16.03 points, or 1.1 percent, from the previous Friday.

Despite the small gain, WestLB warned the outlook for stocks had deteriorated. With the DAX having broken below the 1,500-point resistance level the previous week, the bank said the index could go down to around 1,430 before year-end, which would be a low for the year.

The pessimistic mood stemmed from downward revisions in growth forecasts and the Bundesbank's warning on Friday that it would have to continue pursuing a tight monetary policy next year.

Hong Kong

Share prices fell 1.15 percent as China accused Hong Kong's oldest firm, Jardine Matheson, of conspiring with Governor Chris Patten to introduce wider political reform.

The Hang Seng Index fell 60.52 points to close the week's trading at 5,192.66 Friday.

The index made steady gains from Monday through Wednesday as the war of words between London and Beijing over Hong Kong's pre-1997 future died down.

But the index dropped 36.50 points on Thursday in reaction to remarks by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen that China would not alter its opposition to wider democracy in Hong Kong before 1997.

After Beijing singled out Jardine Matheson Holdings in a commentary by the official Xinhua news agency last Thursday, the market dropped 136.80 points on Friday, with Jardine shares and other blue chips taking the brunt of the attack.

Jardine, the main component of the

London

Signs that a long-awaited economic recovery was about to arrive and institutional buying created a festive spirit on the London Stock Exchange.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index finished at 2,789.7 points, up 73.5 points, or 2.7 percent, for the week. The FT-30 index rose 84.8, to 2,147.6.

Buying by institutional investors reflected a feeling that the market was entering a period of growth and largely reversed the losses of the two previous weeks.

Encouraging economic signs included an unexpected 0.3 percent rise in industrial production excluding energy in October, and a drop in the current account deficit to £2.18 billion in the third quarter from £3.088 billion in the second.

After a week start following bad local election results for the government, the bourse bounced back

Singapore

Stocks rose last week as institutional investors and foreign fund managers returned to the trading floor, helping blue chips and banking stocks make good gains.

The Straits Times industrial index gained a hefty 44.23 points, to 1,491.80, while the SES, all-Singapore index moved up an impressive 7.02 points, to 386.52.

Official estimates that the electronics industry was expected to grow by about 6.2 percent this year also boosted sentiment.

Prices ended moderately higher on the week as a result of active buying by public funds.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 issues closed Friday at 17,680.74 yen, up 239.72 yen from the previous week. The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all first-section issues finished at 1,343.77 points, up 18.62 points.

Share prices began lower with

Paris

The bourse was hit by a surprise increase in bank base interest rates and the weakness of the franc continued to depress sentiment, but a sharp rebound Friday allowed a tiny gain on the week.

The CAC-40 index finished the week at 1,760.12 points, up a little more than 1 point.

Weeks of monetary tension finally forced French banks to increase their base lending rates to 10 percent from 9.45 percent. The move negated the three-quarter-point gain made in November and dampened prospects for growth in 1993.

A Banque de France survey reported a decline in industrial pro-

Zurich

Shares finished the week with a significant advance as brokers reported demand for blue chips from British and American investors.

The Swiss Performance Index gained 21.38 points, or 1.8 percent, to 1,205.09.

Brokers said the market was boosted by an easing of short-term interest rates and the strength of the franc.

Switzerland's rejection of membership of the European Economic Area earlier this month consolidated Zurich's status as a safe-haven bourse in Europe, brokers said.

Beijing Threatens To Rein In Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's leaders have warned the economy must not be allowed to spin out of control, signaling that Beijing may try to dampen a boom that has thrust both growth and inflation into double digits.

China "must prevent the economy from overheating," the Communist Party general secretary, Jiang Zemin, told a national meeting on economic planning. "The growth rate must be in harmony with the economic structure and the capacity of our economy."

The meeting, which ended Friday, was reported on the front pages of most major newspapers Sunday, a sign that the Communist Party wants its conclusions studied and obeyed by all.

China's gross national product is expected to grow 12 percent this year, the fastest rate since 1988. Then, an overheated economy triggered inflation of 30 percent and a wave of panic buying, which helped set the stage for pro-democracy demonstrations that were crushed by the army in June 1989.

Prime Minister Li Peng warned the meeting that China "must consider how much the economy can bear."

The state-run China Daily quoted a senior economic official as predicting growth would remain in double digits next year at about 10 percent. (Reuters, AFP, UPI)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 18.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their performance for the week ending Dec 18.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various NASDAQ stocks and their performance for the week ending Dec 18.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various international stocks and their performance for the week ending Dec 18.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various international stocks and their performance for the week ending Dec 18.

(Continued on next page)







# MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

## The Times They Are a-Changin', but Not America's Pastime

By William C. Rhoden  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—I don't love baseball, but I hate to see the life going out of the game. Will baseball complete an exciting, but necessary, metamorphosis before it is too late?

Baseball is like a longtime neighbor whose primary value is providing a comforting sense of stability. While football narrowed its goalsposts and basketball widened its lane, baseball has more or less stood pat.

### Vantage Point

Now this stubborn refusal to change, which once was part of baseball's charm, has become the thing that's killing it, or at least killing the national appetite for it.

As a business, the game is healthy. Either healthy or delusional enough for 267 players to have made at least \$1 million last season, 177 to have made \$2 million or more and 71 players to have made at least \$3 million.

The death to which I refer is the necessary passing of "The Boy Next Door." To the deep, popular mythology of the game, the boy next door has been the sandy-haired kid who leaves the farm for the minor leagues. Or he was the son of European immigrants who played stickball in the street and wound up with the Yankees.

He is a character who evolved during a time when baseball players worked "regular jobs" in the off season.

as salesmen or truck drivers. They rubbed elbows with the common man and gave the game its common touch. The boy next door was generally a white guy who symbolized a comforting premise that subtle skill, not physical stature, determined performance. A pitcher could be fat and out of shape and still win 20 games.

Ultimately, baseball allowed itself to become too flabby, too insulated from changing currents in society. Now its caretakers find themselves flailing in 28

different directions, uncertain of how to whip the game back into shape.

Earlier this week, about 150 people gathered in New York for a panel discussion about baseball: America's Pastime or Past Time?

There were debates about lockouts and antitrust exemptions and the efficacy of million-dollar salaries. But when it came to discussing baseball's future, there was a consensus: The greatest challenge facing baseball is in rebuilding its deteriorating fan base.

"The demography is changing, the population is changing," said Richard Ravitch, who is the chief

discuss the slippage in newspaper readers. One forecast predicted that between now and the year 2000, 87 percent of the country's population growth is expected to occur in minority communities.

This is the world in which baseball finds itself. And baseball has the additional burden of changing the perception that owners, at a deep and fundamental level, have disdain for this so-called new population of prospective fans.

Not every owner will agree that a new pool of fans needs to be cultivated. There seem to be two basic approaches to the challenge of recovering lost fans.

The Yankees could reflect one. The team recently added five players — all white — to its roster: Jim Abbott, Spike Owen, Jimmy Key, Wade Boggs and Paul O'Neill. Four of the seven players who departed the team are black.

One could argue that this is simply a color-blind move to obtain the best players possible.

But considering that a recent survey showed that the Yankees have no members of minority groups in top management jobs, one can also reasonably ask whether the moves reflect the team's sense that, in the absence of winning, white fans prefer to see a team in which the predominant number of players are white.

On the other hand, San Francisco hired Dusty Baker as its new manager, and Denver hired Don Baylor. Is this a simple matter of hiring the best possible candidate? Or does it reflect a belief that attracting a new pool of fans requires a more substantial commitment than playing soft music and sales promotions?

In any event, the men and women in charge of marketing baseball are beginning to realize that the sandy-haired boy next door, once the foundation of the nostalgia and mythology of the game, has moved away.

New a new family has moved in. A family with new values and a different way of living and looking at life. The neighborhood is changing.

## Athletics Are Offering A Treasure for Sierra

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK**—Ruben Sierra's agent says the outfielder plans to re-sign with the Oakland Athletics, a deal that is expected to be worth about \$30 million over five years.

"I expect everything to be finalized within the next two or three days," the agent, Bob Woolf, said Saturday.

Sierra, 27, was traded from the Texas Rangers to Oakland on Aug. 31 along with pitchers Jeff Russell and Bobby Witt for outfielder Jose Canseco. Sierra hit .278 last season with 17 homers and 87 RBIs. He made \$5 million.

Sierra and Mark McGwire were among 11 free agents who rejected arbitration offers from their former teams Saturday. Seattle outfielder Henry Cotto was the only one to accept, and former Toronto shortstop Manuel Lee and Texas agent that could make the deal worth \$5.1 million over three years.

Of the 30 players who on Dec. 7 were offered arbitration, 17 have signed and two have accepted. Those rejecting were Milwaukee outfielder Robin Yount, Minnesota pitcher Mark Grant, Chicago Cubs pitcher Mark Grant, Chicago Cubs pitcher Mark Grant, Chicago Cubs pitcher Mark Grant.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division		Pacific Division	
Team	W-L	Team	W-L
New York	16-7	Portland	15-7
Orlando	11-12	Los Angeles	14-8
New Jersey	10-13	Phoenix	13-14
Washington	7-16	San Antonio	12-15
Atlanta	6-15	Utah	11-16
Philadelphia	6-15	San Diego	11-16

Atlantic Division		Pacific Division	
Team	W-L	Team	W-L
Robbinsville	16-7	Portland	15-7
Orlando	11-12	Los Angeles	14-8
New Jersey	10-13	Phoenix	13-14
Washington	7-16	San Antonio	12-15
Atlanta	6-15	Utah	11-16
Philadelphia	6-15	San Diego	11-16

Atlantic Division		Pacific Division	
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Washington	7-16	San Antonio	12-15
Atlanta	6-15	Utah	11-16
Philadelphia	6-15	San Diego	11-16

### SOCCER

#### World Cup Results

Match	Score
Germany vs. Yugoslavia	2-1
France vs. Romania	2-1
Spain vs. Italy	1-1

### BASEBALL

#### Major College Scores

Match	Score
Stanford vs. USC	10-2
UCLA vs. Oregon	10-0
Arizona vs. Texas	10-0

### BASEBALL

#### Major College Scores

Match	Score
Stanford vs. USC	10-2
UCLA vs. Oregon	10-0
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### BASEBALL

#### Major College Scores

Match	Score
Stanford vs. USC	10-2
UCLA vs. Oregon	10-0
Arizona vs. Texas	10-0

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



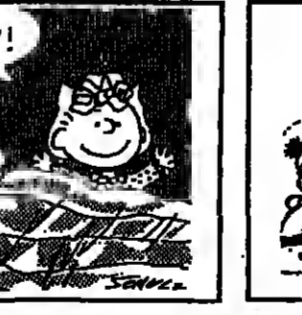
### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



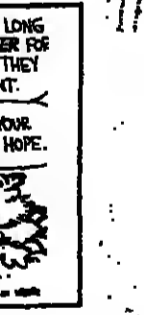
### WIZARD OF ID



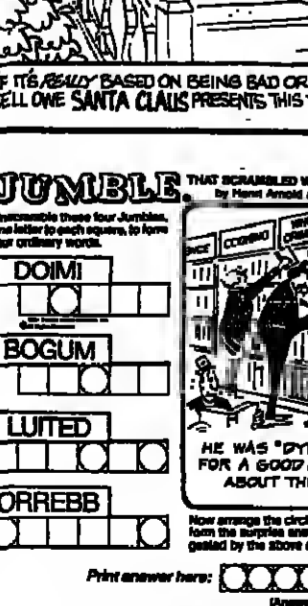
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MONDAY SPORTS FOOTBALL

Outmatched Butler Gets a Double Dose Of the Tar Heels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
George Lynch scored 18 points and five other North Carolina players finished in double figures Sunday, leading the No. 5 Tar Heels to a 103-56 rout of Butler in Indianapolis.

Eric Monross, a 7-foot (2.14-meter) player who guided his high school team to the 1989 state championship in Indiana, added 13 points as North Carolina, 6-0, nearly doubled Butler's point total.

The other leading Tar Heel scorers were Matt Wenstrom with 14 points, Donald Williams with 12 and Henrik Rodi and Brian Reese with 10 each.

North Carolina Coach Dean Smith pointed his 74th victory, tying him for fourth on the all-time NCAA list with his college coach, Phog Allen of Kansas.

Seton Hall 81, Fairleigh Dickinson 61: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, John Leahy hit two 3-pointers to spark a 19-4 first-half run and No. 7 Seton Hall used a zone defense to shut down Fairleigh Dickinson.

The victory was the fifth straight for the Pirates, 8-1. The loss was the third in a row for the Knights, 1-4.

Fairleigh Dickinson hit seven of its first 12 shots and got within 29-27. But the Pirates switched to a 1-3 zone, and the Knights sank only three of their last 11 shots in the half.

Jerry Walker banked in a shot to start the big Seton Hall run. Leahy followed with his two bombs to put the Pirates ahead, 37-27. By halftime, the lead was 48-31, with Seton Hall hitting 20 of 33 shots.

In Saturday games: Kansas 86, East Tennessee State 83; In Lawrence, Kansas, East Tennessee State used a barrage of 3-point baskets to erase a huge Kansas lead, but the No. 2 Jayhawks rallied in the final minutes to extricate themselves and remain unbeaten at 6-0.

The Buccaneers trailed by 28-3 in the early going, and Kansas led 50-31 at halftime, but hitting 8 of 11 from 3-point range in the second half, the Buccaneers pulled ahead, 78-75, with 4:45 to play on a 3-point play by Jason Niblett.

But after that, East Tennessee managed only one more basket and made only 3 of 6 free throws.

Eric Panley led the Jayhawks with 21 points. Niblett led East Tennessee, 2-2, with 22 points.

Kentucky 188, Missouri State 63: In Lexington, Kentucky, Jamal Mashburn scored 24 points to spark No. 3 Kentucky to victory.

Morehead State, 0-6, tried a 3-point assault in the first half, and led 20-29 in its seventh, John Brannan's jumper from the top of the key with 7:44 to go.

But Mashburn scored on a rebound basket and powered inside for a dunk to give Kentucky, 5-0, a

33-30 advantage at 4:47. Kentucky's fullcourt defense forced four consecutive turnovers and the Wildcats took a 40-30 lead. Kentucky was never threatened thereafter.

Indiana 79, Cincinnati 64: In Bloomington, Indiana, Calbert Cheaney scored 17 points and the No. 4 Hoosiers withstood a late charge by Cincinnati to defeat the 19th-ranked Bearcats.

After the Hoosiers expanded their lead to 48-23 on Greg Graham's 3-pointer with 14:41 remaining in the game, Nick Van Exel scored 9 points to help cut Indiana's advantage to 14. But a late charge by Cincinnati sank two free throws and the Hoosiers coasted home.

Michigan 94, Iowa State 72: In Auhum Hills, Michigan, Chris Webber scored 21 points and the No. 6 Wolverines outlasted a weary Iowa State squad.

The Cyclones, who beat Mercer at home on Friday, were playing their second game in 24 hours and the weariness showed in the early going. The Wolverines, 5-1, outscored the Cyclones, 5-3, down the floor several times for easy baskets.

Florida St. 63, North Carolina-Charlotte 59: In Orlando, Florida, Bob Sura scored 12 second-half points and Doug Edwards hit a turnaround jumper with 37 seconds to go to help No. 10 Florida State hold off North Carolina-Charlotte.

Edwards finished with 22 points and Sura had 18 for the Seminoles, 4-3.

Georgetown 103, Morgan State 85: In Landover, Maryland, Otella Harrington and Duane Spencer each scored 22 points and the No. 11 Hoyas beat four-pluaged Morgan State.

Morgan State, 0-4, finished the game with only four men on the floor after five players fouled out. Georgetown, 5-0, made 42 of 60 free throws.

Arkansas 73, Missouri 68: In Columbia, Missouri, freshman forward Scotty Thurman scored 34 points to lead the No. 12 Razorbacks past Missouri and deny Norm Stewart his 500th victory as the Tigers' coach.

Thurman, who had been averaging 14.3 for the Razorbacks, 5-0, hit seven 3-pointers and got a key turnaround jumper that put Arkansas on top, 69-65, with 56 seconds left.

UCLA 68, Georgia 63: In Atlanta, Ed O'Bannon scored 24 points and UCLA's zone defense held Georgia to one basket in the final nine minutes as the No. 13 Bruins rallied to beat the Bulldogs in the Kuppenheimer Classic.

Georgia Tech 87, Louisville 85: In Atlanta, James Forrest hit a last-second 24-foot jump shot, giving No. 17 Georgia Tech the victory over No. 21 Louisville in the Kuppenheimer opener.

With one second to go and Louisville leading, 85-84, Forrest took an inbound pass. When Louisville's Greg Minor rushed to try to block the shot, Forrest faded. (AP, UPI)



Tampa Bay's Reggie Cobb celebrated after his 1-yard run tied the game in the fourth quarter, but San Francisco came back to win the game, 21-14, on Steve Young's second touchdown pass to Jerry Rice.

Spurs Give The Shark The Hook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN ANTONIO — A professional coaching career that began with the jitters and included bouts with chest pains, team dissension and unaccustomed underachievement came to an abrupt end when Jerry Tarkanian was fired as coach of the San Antonio Spurs before the team's 21st game of the season.

He was replaced within hours Friday afternoon by John Lucas, who led the Spurs that night to a 122-101 victory over the Dallas Mavericks.

Tarkanian said he won't coach again. "I'm all done," he said. "I probably shouldn't have gotten into it this time. I'm 62 years old. I probably ought to be out watering the flowers."

Tarkanian coached the University of Nevada at Las Vegas to the 1990 NCAA championship and, known as the buccannering Turk the Shark, compiled a record of 625-122 in 24 seasons, five at Long Beach State and 19 at UNLV. The Spurs, expected to contend in the NBA Western Conference this season, are 10-11.

Lucas, 39, played for seven teams, including San Antonio, from 1976-1989 after he was the first overall pick in the 1976 draft by Houston. He was in and out of rehabilitation for cocaine addiction while a player, and has devoted his life recently to fighting drug abuse.

Tarkanian said his brief stint with the Spurs ended because of a disagreement with owner Red McCombs about point guards.

Tarkanian acknowledged pre-season jitters at the prospect of making the often treacherous transition from college to the pros and had every reason to be concerned.

There were injuries to Willie Anderson and Terry Cummings, plus the defection of Rod Strickland to Portland, which left the Spurs without a first-rate point guard.

By the end of November, the pressure on Tarkanian was so intense that he was hospitalized briefly while suffering from chest pains, and by early this month some of his players, in particular Dale Ellis, were complaining publicly about Tarkanian's tactics. (NYT, AP)

SIDELINES

Van Basten Is Soccer Player of Year

PARIS (Reuters) — Marco van Basten, the Dutch star forward for AC Milan, on Sunday was named European soccer player of the year.

The 28-year-old van Basten, winner in 1988 and 1989, became only the third player to be crowned three times, after Johan Cruyff and Michel Platini. Hristo Stoichkov, the Bulgarian who plays for Barcelona, was second in the vote by European soccer journalists.

"Van Basten is the best player in the world but this year I have achieved more than him," said Stoichkov, who led Barcelona to the European Cup. "Stoichkov is a great player," van Basten said. "But his behavior isn't always sportsmanlike and that was perhaps taken into account."

Van Basten will be out of action for the next two or three months. He goes into a Swiss clinic on Monday for surgery on an ankle injury. The Frenchman Jean-Pierre Papin, last year's award winner, will face the daunting task of replacing van Basten as Milan's premier attacker.

Former Jets Defender Is Arrested

LYNDBROOK, New York (AP) — The former New York Jets defensive end Mark Gastineau was arrested Saturday on Long Island on a warrant stemming from Arizona drug charges, police said.

Gastineau, 36, was picked up at a railroad station after an officer noticed his car parked illegally and checked the license plate.

Dokes Is to Be Bowe's Challenger

NEW YORK (NYT) — Michael Dokes, a former champion now ranked near the bottom of contender lists, has been picked as Riddick Bowe's opponent when the heavyweight stages his first title defense on Feb. 6.

Dokes, 34, with a 50-3-2 record, is to be the opponent in the first of six fights Bowe has agreed to under a multimillion-dollar contract with Home Box Office.

Dokes emerged after sixth-ranked Alex Garcia rejected a \$1 million offer from the Bowe camp. Garcia preferred a chance to make perhaps twice as much by fighting the No. 1 contender, Lennox Lewis.

Bowe had previously rejected Lewis as an opponent for his first defense, a decision that forced him to relinquish his World Boxing Council crown, one of three he won when he defeated Evander Holyfield last month.

U.S. Hammer Thrower Is Banned

INDIANAPOLIS (Reuters) — John Billingsley, a hammer thrower from California, has been banned from competition for life after failing to appear for a drug test, U.S. track's governing body announced.

Billingsley, 26, was originally suspended for two years in June 1991 after testing positive for high levels of testosterone.

Billingsley would have been eligible for reinstatement in June, provided he passed any further drug tests. USA Track and Field said. But he was selected for testing the week of Oct. 19 and did not appear.

Call for Deeper Inquiry on Schott

NEW YORK (NYT) — Concerned about the effort of the baseball committee that is looking into alleged racist and anti-Semitic remarks by Marge Schott, the Cincinnati Reds' owner, one of her most prominent accusers has called for an independent investigation.

Sharon Jones, a former member of the Oakland Athletics' front office, met with two committee members for an hour and a half and came away with serious doubts about their efforts. "The investigation is not an investigation at all, but hand lotion to make the owners feel good about themselves," Jones said Friday.

For the Record

John David Jackson, an American, kept his World Boxing Organization super-welterweight title Saturday in San Severo, Italy, after Michele Martignoni was retired by his corner in the 10th round. (Reuters) Park Young Kyun of South Korea outslugged Colombia's Ever Beleno to retain his World Boxing Association featherweight crown with a unanimous 12-round decision Saturday in Changwon, South Korea. (Reuters)

Redskins' Last Gasp Fails And Eagles Gain Playoffs

The Associated Press

The Philadelphia Eagles made it back to the playoffs Sunday as the Washington Redskins just missed a touchdown on the game's final play.

With Randall Cunningham on offense and Seth Joyner and Eric Allen on defense leading the way, the Eagles, 10-5, beat the Redskins, 17-13, in Philadelphia, to clinch an NFC wild-card berth. That left defending Super Bowl champion Washington needing a victory against the Raiders and help from elsewhere next week to get in.

It was a close call for Philadelphia, which survived a 16-play, 85-yard drive by Washington in the final 3:35. That drive ended when Allen knocked away a pass for Gary Clark from the Eagles' 5-yard-line. Ironically, Allen had given the Redskins an extra play by withholding the ball from the officials on the previous play, when the clock might have run out.

Washington, 9-6, must now beat Los Angeles at home and hope that two teams already in the playoffs — the Eagles and the Minnesota Vikings — don't let down next week. The Redskins need a win, plus either a win by Philadelphia over the New York Giants, or Minnesota over Green Bay, to avoid a three-way tie with the Packers and Eagles in which the Redskins would be eliminated.

The Redskins' Mark Rypien was 22 of 38 for 272 yards, including a 62-yard TD pass to Ricky Sanders. But three interceptions to Joyner and William Thomas with Washington well within field-goal range.

The Eagles, outplayed in the first half and trailing 13-7, took the second-half kickoff and marched 80 yards in seven plays, with Cunningham finding Calvin Williams from 25 yards to give them the lead for good.

Vikings 6, Steelers 3: In Pittsburgh, Minnesota survived a succession of missed scoring chances and turnovers to clinch the AFC Central title when Fu.J Revez kicked a 36-yard field goal in time expired.

The Vikings, 10-5, ended a two-game losing streak on a pair of field goals by Revez in the fourth quarter as the Steelers, 10-5, the AFC Central champion, were held without a touchdown for the second straight week.

The victory, in Pittsburgh, clinched the Vikings' first division title since 1989.

Terry Allen, the only reliable weapon of a turnover-riddled Vikings offense, ran for a season-high 172 yards. He broke the 1,000-yard mark as Minnesota struggled off a shaky run by quarterback Sean Salisbury.

Salisbury, who replaced the ineffective Rich Gannon after two straight losses, was just 7 for 17 for 131 yards and lost two of the Vikings' three fumbles. But Steelers quarterback Bobby Brister was nearly as ineffective, going 13 for 22 for just 160 yards.

Bills 20, Saints 16: In New Orleans, Thurmon Thomas ran for

Carlson, sacked six times and possibly playing his last game of the season in relief of injured Warren Moon, brought Houston, 9-6, back from a 14-3 deficit with late scoring passes to Curtis Duncan and Ernest Givins.

Al Del Greco's 47-yard field goal in the second quarter proved to be the difference. Matt Stover missed a 42-yarder at the end of the first half for Cleveland, 7-8.

Bengals 20, Patriots 10: In Cincinnati, 45,355 chilled fans at Riverfront Stadium saw a wacky game between two inept teams.

The Bengals, 5-10, and Patriots, 2-13, scored all of their touchdowns in a madcap 50-second span of the first quarter.

Running back Jon Vaughn started the madness by fumbling the ball away at the Patriots 34. A 17-yard completion by Cincinnati's David Klingler set up a 6-yard touchdown run by Harold Green.

The Bengals then caught the Patriots off-guard with an inside kick recovered at midfield. On the next play, cornerback Jerome Henderson threw an interference penalty that put the ball on the 1. Derrick Fenner went up the middle for Cincinnati's second touchdown in 25 seconds.

On the kickoff, Vaughn dropped the ball at the goal line, spiritedly chased it down, then leapt 100 yards for a touchdown.

Colts 16, Cardinals 13: In Indianapolis, Jeff George racked up 328 yards passing, including a 57-yarder in Anthony Johnson for a touchdown, as Indianapolis came from behind against Phoenix.

Dean Bisciucchi's 42-yard field goal with 49 seconds to play broke a 13-13 tie, giving the Colts, 8-7, their fourth straight victory and keeping alive their slim hopes for an AFC wild card.

In Saturday's games: 49ers 21, Buccaneers 14: In San Francisco, the 49ers struggled to victory over Tampa Bay to clinch their sixth NFC West title in seven years and the home-field advantage through the NFC playoffs.

Steve Young, Joe Montana's stand-in for the past two seasons, threw for all three touchdowns for San Francisco, 13-2.

Giants 35, Chiefs 21: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Rodney Hampton ran for three touchdowns and Jeff Hostetler threw for two scores on five consecutive possessions.

Giants 17, Browns 14: In Cleveland, Cody Carlson threw two touchdowns passes in the final three minutes as Houston eliminated the Browns from playoff contention.

NFL ROUNDUP

115 yards and two touchdowns and caught six passes for 62 yards as Buffalo overcame a first half deficit to beat New Orleans.

Both teams are 11-4, and both are in the playoffs.

The Bills took the lead for the first time in the game with 7:19 left. Quarterback Jim Kelly went deep to Andre Reed on fourth and 1, and Reginald Jones for a touchdown for pass interference. On first down from the 2-yard line, Thomas swept left and into the end for the touchdown.

Packers 28, Rams 13: In Green Bay, Wisconsin, the Packers beat the cold and the Los Angeles for their sixth straight victory, but still are on the outside looking in for a playoff berth.

The Packers scored four touchdowns in the final 6:48 of the second quarter for a 28-10 halftime lead behind the play of Terrell Buckley and Sterling Sharpe and then held on in frigid temperatures.

Buckley made two interceptions, returning one for a 33-yard touchdown, and also made a touchdown-saving tackle. Sharpe caught eight first-half passes — two for touchdowns — to move within four catches of tying Art Monk's single-season record of 106 receptions.

But to make the playoffs, the Packers will have to do so as a wildcard after the Vikings beat the Steelers. Green Bay, 9-6, needs to win in the Metrodome next Sunday and hope that either Philadelphia or Washington loses.

Oilers 17, Browns 14: In Cleveland, Cody Carlson threw two touchdowns passes in the final three minutes as Houston eliminated the Browns from playoff contention.

Bosnians To Train Abroad

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In an effort to preserve and nurture a generation of athletes, the Olympic Committee of Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached agreements with several national sports federations to transport more than 200 of its most talented young people out of danger to top training centers throughout the world.

Among the sports federations that have agreed to train the athletes is the U.S. Olympic Committee. Harvey Schuler, the executive director of the USOC, has offered to let Bosnian lugers train in Lake Placid, New York.

"It will take a while, because it is like pulling a tooth just pulling them all together into Sarajevo," said Sead Dizdarevic, the liaison for the USOC in talks with the Bosnians.

At least two other federations have agreed to train Bosnian athletes. Turkey has offered to accept and train 90 athletes. The German Olympic Committee has offered to accept 40 athletes.

Dizdarevic asked that the athletes' names not be published, because their lives might be endangered.

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Herald Tribune

Knicks Feel Defensive But They Take the Heat

Patrick Ewing had 24 points and a career-high 26 rebounds and Rolando Blackman broke a last-minute tie with four points, giving the New York Knicks a 91-87 victory over the Miami Heat.

Blackman scored a season-high 23 points in the game Saturday night. New York, in raising its league-best home record to 12-1, also improved its NBA lead in a key defensive category, percentage of field goals allowed. The Knicks' opponents are now shooting 42.1 percent.

The victory was the 600th of Pat Riley's career. He is the 12th coach to reach that milestone.

Magic 125, Hawks 84: In Atlanta, Dennis Scott scored 28 points and

Scott Skiles had 19 points and 10 assists as Orlando drubbed Atlanta in the Hawks' second-worst loss ever at the Omni.

It was the third victory in a row for the Heat, who never trailed after rookie Shaquille O'Neal's tip-in gave them an early 11-10 lead.

Hornets 126, Bulls 117: In Landover, Maryland, Alonzo Mourning scored 24 points and blocked six shots to help Charlotte beat Washington.

Harvey Grant had a career-high 41 points on 16-for-23 shooting for the Bulls, who have lost six straight. Larry Johnson had 26 points and Tyrone Bogues handed out 17 assists for the Hornets.

Rockets 112, Mavericks 93: In Houston, Hakeem Olajuwon scored 18 points and grabbed 12 rebounds and Otis Thorpe added 18 points and 10 rebounds, leading Houston over Dallas.

Houston, 13-7, is off to its best start after 20 games since the 1985-86 season, when the Rockets were 14-6. The Mavericks, with the worst record in the NBA, have lost 14 of their last 15 games.

Pistons 103, Bucks 90: In Milwaukee, Isiah Thomas scored 26 points and Dennis Rodman collected 22 rebounds as red-hot Detroit rolled over Milwaukee, handing the Bucks their 10th straight loss.

The Pistons won for the ninth time in 10 games after a 2-9 start. Milwaukee, which led the Central Division earlier this season, fell to 10-13.

76ers 98, Bulls 96: In Chicago, Hersey Hawkins scored 24 points and Philadelphia won for only the third time in 14 games.

Michael Jordan had his 25th career triple-double for the Bulls, getting 23 points, 10 rebounds and 10 assists.

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Herald Tribune



# 'Love Ya': Voznesensky and His Collages

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Time was when the works of the Russian poet Andrei Voznesensky had printings of 300,000 copies and 14,000 people would attend his readings. Voznesensky's new collection of poems and photographs of his collages is in a limited

MARY BLUME

edition of 1,000 copies and his latest poetry reading, in Siberia, attracted 3,000 listeners. "For Siberia 3,000 is good," he says. It isn't that Voznesensky's reputation is diminished but that life, and the market, have changed. The new book is a luxury coffee-table volume — the first in Russia, he claims — and it sells for the equivalent of \$230. "There's a lot of new money around," he says. And in the dismantled, decentralized former Soviet Union there are many, smaller audiences for poetry.

These days, like a Westerner, Voznesensky worries about his cash flow and feels guilty that even so he earns more than most. And in Paris he bought a pocket tear gas dispenser in case Moscow muggers do not recognize their potential victim as a famous poet.

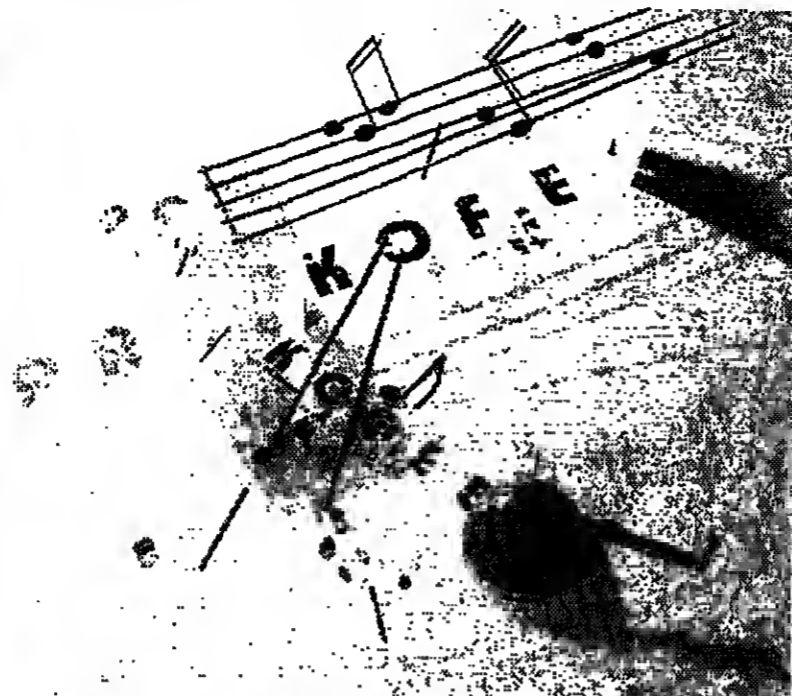
Poetry is still in the genes of Russians and always will be, Voznesensky says, but his country is too full of words, too much of what he calls blab-blah-blah. He is proud of his well-printed new book and of the objects it depicts because he says it shows that Russians can produce craft as well as words. "It is more important than blab-blah-blah. A minimum of words and more craftsmanship. There is too much speaking in vain — slogans and populism — and no-body words. Nobody."

In the 1970s, Voznesensky wrote a poem calling the young the periscope of the buried dead. Now he regards history as a burden and in a recent poem urged people not to be immobilized by memory.

"I think in Russia everybody knows enough about the past. If you speak of it you will only be depressed. All my life I was shouting about Stalin, Stalin, Stalin. Now they want to hear something more."

In the future Voznesensky thinks Russians should focus not on words but on visual images. He would rather appear on television than give a reading and dreams of making films. His new collages, which he prefers to call assemblages, are attempts to express poetry in visual terms: "idioms," or visual anagrams, he calls them.

They were shown last year in a SoHo gallery in New York or on view until Dec. 23 at the Espace Cardin in Paris and will, he hopes, travel next to Moscow's Pushkin museum. Two of them have been bought by the American artist James Rosenquist, one



Voznesensky collage on Prokofiev, who composed "The Love for Three Oranges."

is in the collection of Jacqueline Onassis, and a chunk of asphalt with tank tracks representing the failed putsch of 1991 belongs to the Pompidou center in Paris.

Voznesensky, 59, was an architectural student until his school burned down, which he took as a portent to follow Boris Pasternak's advice and turn fulltime to poetry. Along with his contemporary and rival, Yevgeny Yevushenko, he won fame as an anti-establishment rebel. He was publicly attacked in 1963 by Khrushchev (an event commemorated in an assemblage called "The Poet and the Czar") and made a reply that has been called "a classic in any anthology of nonconformity." His poetic style was richly, and prudently, punning and allusive, and he saw himself as a tight-rope walker with no safety net.

In the '60s and '70s he made many trips to the West declaiming his poetry with a stunning platform style (he once shared the stage with Laurence Olivier and held his own). He was cosseted and praised, translated by Auden, befriended by Robert Lowell. He met Heidegger, made lithographs with Robert Rauschenberg, and on his current trip to Paris dined with Jacques Derrida. "Deconstruction is just coming to Russia," he says. "They are always behind."

He has written rock music, rejoices in the patronage and clothes of Pierre Cardin, and has become an expert networker who these days punctuates his sentences with "dar-

ling" and hangs up the telephone with a "Love Ya!" But he is above all a poet and as such says he could never leave his country permanently.

"A lot of intellectuals have left but I think a poet must stay. That is why I am on television more than ever before, so that they know I am among them. Maybe there will be a civil war and maybe not, but you have to be there. I am not against people going to the West but a poet has to be with the people. It is something more than poetry."

He supports Boris Yeltsin's reforms but avoids formal affiliations and says he turned down an offer to become a deputy. "I am political but not political," is how he puts it.

Speaking out for freedom in the old days cost him his freedom, he says, because it cut into his creative time. The young do not face these pressures.

"I think the new generation will be great. They haven't produced much yet but they are free and they read everything. Once they have really educated themselves, they will produce. I was free but sometimes too educated."

His assemblages range in subject from Madonna to a work called "Poetry in Russia" with blood dripping into a plastic bucket from the stem of the question mark. "Now the blood is coming from poetry but I am afraid it may be coming from the people," he explains.

The fear of a bloody future is also shown in a traditional butcher's chart in which the cuts of meat are chunks of the former Soviet Union. A similar chart shows the fate of the Yugoslav republics. "Self Portrait of the Poet in the 20th Century" consists of two hourglasses bearing Voznesensky's initials through which vowels and consonants fall like grains of sand.

"A lot of these works are about the fate of poets which are not terrific — killed by the government or suicides," he says. In a work dedicated to Osip Mandelstam, the huge "O" forms the dark hole of the Gulag. Mayakovsky, who killed himself while holding the telephone ("Like Marilyn Monroe," Voznesensky says) is represented by a telephone dial bearing the letters of his name with a bullet mark in one of the holes. His tribute to Sergei Yesenin depicts the rope with which he hanged himself entwined with the scarf that strangled Isadora Duncan, his wife.

Prokofiev, with the part of his name that spells "coffee" enlarged, is flanked by a coffee grinder with a Kremlin dome signifying the government grinding down the artist. Similarly, a watercolor portrait of the young Voznesensky has a vegetable grater appended to it. One purely binary anagram spells out the name Proust with the final "T" seen, as if through the magnifying glass, in the "O." "Proust is analytical, he watches everything," Voznesensky explains.

When Voznesensky made a poster celebrating Pasternak, the printer refused to have his name included for fear of reprisals, although this was in 1990. Voznesensky finds many of his compatriots shiftlessly paranoid. As a metaphor he tells about being attacked by three dogs last summer while on a country walk.

"Maybe they were hungry but I love dogs and usually they love me. This time they came straight at me. It is a symbol of our life because it is an undirected anger."

Voznesensky was saved by three passers-by who took their time because, as he self-mockingly tells it, he was too conscious of his position as a great poet to shout anything as simple as help. "They thought I was acting because I cried in my poetry reading voice. Please people, give me a stick so that I can defend myself."

In Moscow no one wanted to take the story for what it was, claiming that Voznesensky had been attacked by the dog. He couldn't make them see that real dogs had bitten him, leaving 32 puncture wounds in his legs.

"I will be marked forever, but luckily not on my face," Voznesensky said. "That would be bad for TV."

## LANGUAGE

### Very in the Moment, Nonlinearly

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Barbara Streisand, the political activist and singer, was quoted here as saying about her friend Andre Agassi, the tennis star, that he was "very evolved; more than his linear years ... very in the moment."

I carefully — perhaps linearly — traced the evolution of evolved to mean "maturing in a way considered positive by the observer; advanced in social awareness." This definition triggered a refutation from people, mainly Californians, who have a more evolved understanding of new-age terminology. Peter Norton, the computer utilitarian of Santa Monica, defines evolved as "not advanced in social awareness" but advanced in spiritual evolution, in the Buddhist and Hindu sense. My icon-happy correspondent adds drawings of a straight arrow to indicate linear years, and of an arrow with a loop in its shaft to denote spiritual years.

Alan Alda, the actor, has long been a Lexicographic Irregular; he knows the difference between a *skit* and a *sketch*, and knows the unlikely meaning of *apple box*, which I do not. Alda writes that "Both words and crystals are put to use in California that seem odd to people in the East. Rather than having the connotation of 'social awareness,' I think the term evolved is used here in a more spiritual context."

I remember first hearing the word evolved used in this way several years ago when people would say that someone was "very evolved spiritually." Alda continues: "This was a compliment derived from the belief — fashionable for a while in this country, especially in California — that with every incarnation you improve as a person until you evolve into a model creature. Agents and other meat-eaters were considered to be recent entrants into this process." He concludes that the passive is evolved is rooted in that onward-and-upward assumption — now considered erroneous by nonlinear thinkers, often vegetarians — that humans are at the top of the evolutionary scale. "So, to say that Agassi is 'very evolved' is to say that spiritually he's top."

This Alda interpretation is reinforced by Tama Starr of New York, author of "The Natural Inferiority of Women," an exclamation of misguided males: "The rather complex idea packed into evolved is that while all souls journey from incarnation to incarnation, acquiring spiritual wisdom along the way, some (called 'old souls' in the jargon) have had more of these opportunities than others ... and thus have become more evolved." Starr adds: "I am not inventing or hallucinating this. It is a cliché from the Middle New Age (circa 1971)."

I reacted to the torrent of new-age mail by directing an October query to Streisand about her meaning. She wrote back: "Thank you for the offer to respond. If you vote for Clinton, I just might."

Others, however, have come to my aid in the matter of *in the moment*, which I treated as a variant of *up to the minute* or the French *au courant*.

"She used *in the moment* in the way it is often used by actors and acting teachers," writes George Cuttingham, president of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. "A performer's desirable state of total, relaxed commitment to (or concentration on) the moment at hand, free

of concern with previous or future moments." He notes the application of the precepts of Zen Buddhism to Agassi's profession in W. Timothy Gallwey's book "The Inner Game of Tennis."

"A person who is *in the moment*," writes David Smith, a Harvard graduate student of history, "is one who avoids the common tendency of dwelling on the past, the future or anything extrinsic to the moment at hand ... similar to experiencing an Eastern state of transcendental immanence." Contrariwise, "one who is *au courant* is probably at great pains to heed the dictates of contemporary fashion."

Linda Healey, who works for the International Herald Tribune, agrees that *in the moment* has nothing to do with being "up-to-date or in tune with the Zeitgeist." She considers the practitioner to be "totally absorbed ... in each instant as it happens, like a practitioner of Zen who aims to eliminate the barrier between ego and experience."

Obviously this Buddhist thinking has had an impact on the stage. Konstantin Stanislavsky, the Russian director and acting theorist, urged actors to behave as if the action were actually taking place at the time of performance. "In the post-Stanislavsky experiments of the 1960s and '70s," writes Richard E. Kramer of New York, "this concept was expanded to include the notion that the performance itself is really happening now, and the actor is also a real person in the presence of other real people, the audience."

Which brings us back to Alan Alda for his analysis of this Zen phrase's application to acting: "You have to be acquainted with the concept of acting 'moment to moment.' This means when you are playing a scene you try to deal with what is happening right now. You don't bring a predetermined attitude onstage. ... You do not pretend to be listening; you listen. You stay in the moment."

It's easy enough to spoof new-age jargon and its personae, but language mavens should concentrate on what the speaker or writer means, and not blithely assume it to be what the reader or audience brings to it. That was my error; I applied my own logic to Streisand's words, a reading that turned out to be a type of folk etymology that linguists should guard against.

"We tend to learn theories of derivation that tie in with our own personal experience," goes Alda's show-biz lingo as an anything-goes world. "I often wonder how many definitive statements of how a word or phrase got that way simply reflect a comfortable feeling on someone's part that it sounds like a duck so it must be a duck."

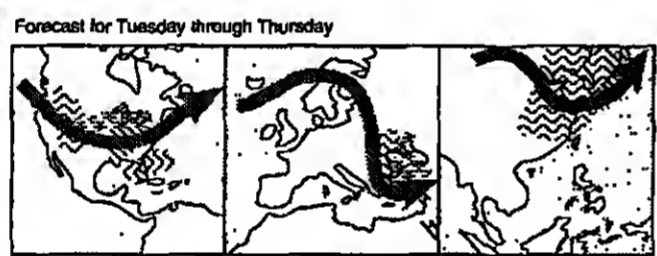
"If someone on a set asked you for a half-apple and you started peeling a piece of fruit," he zings, "you might hear a colorful word or two about Fotomac Pundita."

New York Times Service

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## WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including London, New York, and Tokyo.



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday. Snow and cold rain will likely chill much of Germany, northeastern France and the Low Countries Tuesday into Wednesday. Britain will be chilly and damp as well. Showers will deepen slightly and last at times through midweek. Thick fog is likely in northern Italy.

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including London, New York, and Tokyo.

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Asia: Snow will follow rain in Seoul. It may rain, sleet and snow in Shanghai as cold winds chill. Even Hong Kong will be chilly at midweek, in southern Japan. Tuesday will be windy and mild, it will turn blustery and stormy.

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including London, New York, and Tokyo.

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North America: A storm will bring rain and snow to Chicago Wednesday and Friday. That storm will head eastward, spreading rain from Washington, D.C., to New York City Wednesday night and Thursday. Cold air will rush in Friday.

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including London, New York, and Tokyo.

## CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of Dec. 18.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

## BOOKS

**THE FRIENDLY SHAKESPEARE: A Thoroughly Painless Guide to the Best of the Bard**  
By Norris Epstein. 550 pages. \$22.50. Viking.  
Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

NORRIS EPSTEIN'S high-spirited new book aspires to do what Joseph Papp did with his free productions of Shakespeare in the Park: Bring the masses, make his plays accessible and, well, provide fun for "the reader whose only contact with Shakespeare was through Cliff Notes and the reader who wonders what the Shakespeare fuss is all about."

Interviews with Shakespeare authorities — including scholars, directors and actors — alternate with biographical sketches of Shakespeare and assorted asides about his language, his sources and the Elizabethan stage.

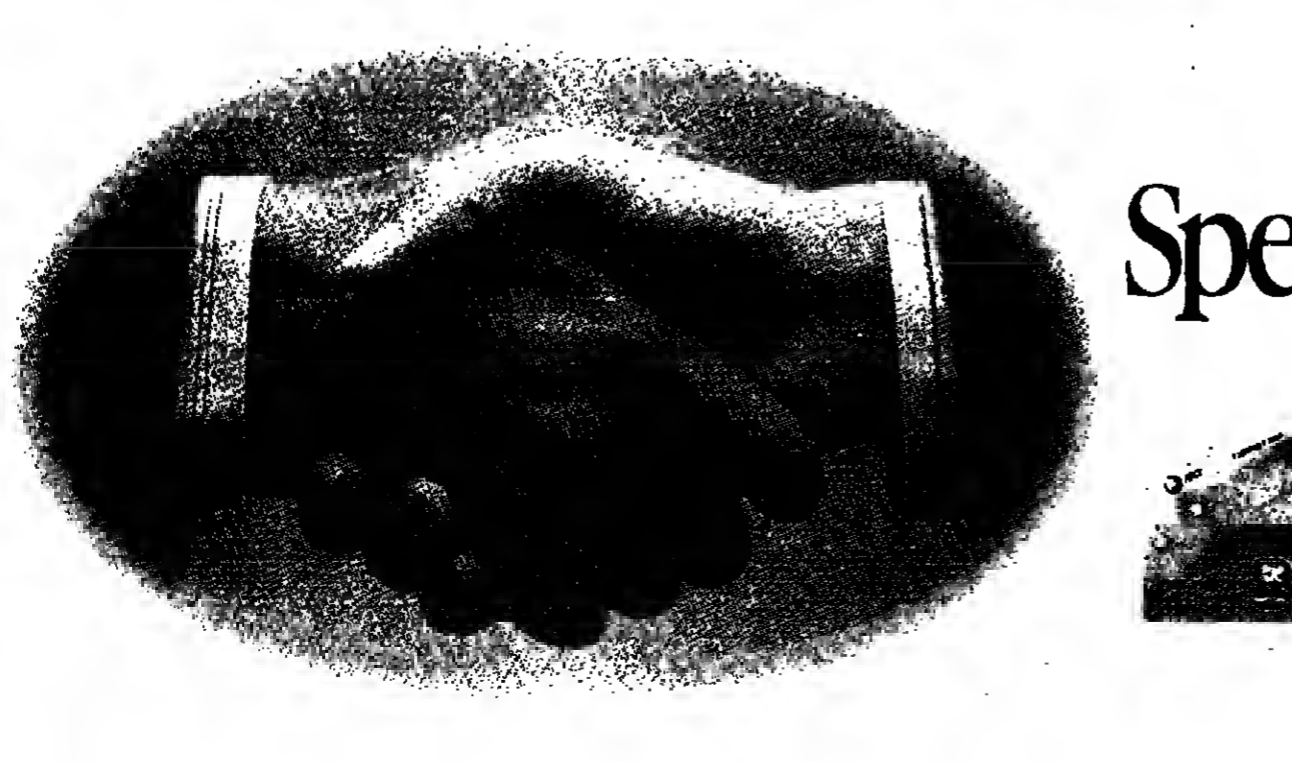
Iago in 1979 and to Waltem's Iago in 1991. Also questionable is Epstein's assertion that Caliban had never been played as a man (but as "a fish, a lizard, an ape, a frog or a monster with scales and fins") until David Suchet's performance with the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1978.

provocative; her writing is direct, lucid and admirably free of pedantic cant.

By Alan Truscott  
TWO players who had never played a deal as partners captured the prestigious Blue Ribbon Pairs title at the American Contract Bridge League's Fall National.

attempting to suggest club strength, and realized his error when South won with the six.

BRIDGE section containing a hand diagram and analysis of a bridge game.



AT&T USADirect Service advertisement with a list of international access numbers for various countries.